

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 50TH SECTION

OF THE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1898,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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RETURN FOR YEAR 1898.

DISEASE.

According to the latest published statistics, the estimated number of Cattle in Ireland in the year 1898 was 4,486,242, being an increase of 21,368 as compared with the number for the year 1897.

It is gratifying to be able to state that no outbreak of any contagious Cattle disease mentioned in the Diseases of Animals Acts occurred during 1898 in the Irish herds.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The country has happily been free from contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia for over six years, no outbreak having taken place since September, 1892. No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia has been reported in Great Britain for over a year; and there seems to be good reason to believe that this insidious disease which for a long series of years caused such widespread loss to Owners of Cattle, and especially to Owners of Dairy Stock, has at length been eradicated from the United Kingdom.

This satisfactory result has been attained within a comparatively limited period, as the Statute under which the Central Authorities were first enabled to effectively deal with Pleuro-Pneumonia did not come into force until 1st September, 1890.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

No outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease has occurred in Ireland since the year 1884.

During the year 1898 thirteen reports were received of the alleged occurrence of cases of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in different parts of the country. These reports were duly investigated, but the existence of the disease was not confirmed in a single instance.

SWINE FEVER.

Further progress has been made during the year in the difficult task of suppressing Swine Fever. This work was undertaken by the Veterinary Department at the close of the year 1893. There has been a steady decline in the number of outbreaks of the disease during each year since.

The figures are:—

Year.	Outbreaks confirmed.
1894,	7,619
1895,	3,045
1896,	723
1897,	421
1898,	319

2,698 reports of supposed cases of Swine Fever were received during the year, and were investigated by Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Department. The existence of the disease was confirmed in 319 of these cases after the usual examination by the Professional Officers of the viscera of the dead or slaughtered Swine forwarded to the Departmental Laboratory as test cases by the District Inspectors in accordance with the established procedure.

In connexion with the 319 confirmed outbreaks, 4,039 Swine were slaughtered. 689 of these proved on post-mortem examination to have been affected with the disease.

While, in consequence of the prevalence of Swine Fever in Great Britain, the general importation of Swine from that country into Ireland is still interdicted, the Department, being anxious to help every effort to improve the breed of Swine as far as is consistent with the duty of guarding against the introduction of disease, grants permits for the importation of Swine for breeding purposes from healthy districts, subject to certain regulations designed to safeguard the Swine against the risk of infection while in transit, and also subject to quarantine for a specified period after arrival at their destination in Ireland.

During the year 126 Swine were imported from different localities in Great Britain, and it is satisfactory to find that no outbreak of Swine Fever has subsequently been traced to these importations.

RABIES.

Prior to the 1st July, 1897, no concerted measures were taken for the suppression of Rabies. The matter mainly rested with the numerous Local Authorities under various Statutes, whose action, however well intentioned, lacked co-operation and uniformity, and proved entirely ineffective in reducing the disease which was widely spread.

Accordingly, in 1897 it was decided to pass a general Order under the Diseases of Animals Acts, requiring the muzzling of dogs on public places; and at the same time more definite and stringent regulations were made for the seizure, detention, and disposal of stray unmuzzled dogs, and also for the isolation of animals suspected of having in any way been exposed to the infection of Rabies.

These provisions came into force on 1st July, 1897, and have been attended with good results.

A comparison of the outbreaks during the years 1897 and 1898, respectively, is interesting. The figures are:—

Period.	Number of recorded cases.
Half-year ended 30th June, 1897,	335
Half-year ended 31st December, 1897,	162
Total for 1897,	497
Total for 1898,	132

It will thus be seen that the number of cases for the whole year 1898 was considerably less than that for the last *half-year* of 1897, and over 60 per cent. less than in the first *half-year* of 1897.

During the year 1898, 658 cases of supposed Rabies were reported by the Police, which were duly investigated by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and also by the Departmental Veterinary Inspectors, whenever there was any ground for suspecting the existence of the disease.

In 127 instances the heads of suspected animals were forwarded to Dublin for experimental investigation by the eminent Pathologist specially engaged by the Department for that purpose, with the result that Rabies was confirmed in 67 of these cases. It may be mentioned that experimental investigations for Rabies began under arrangements made by the Department in July, 1895. Since then 328 investigations have been made, and in 132 cases the existence of Rabies was established.

Out of the total number of 658 cases of alleged Rabies inquired into during 1898, only 132 have been recorded as Rabies. Of these 100 were dogs, 43 of which were stray dogs, whose owners were not traced. The remaining 32 cases occurred in cattle and other animals which had been bitten. In one instance the rabid animal was a cat.

During the year 5,495 stray or unmuzzled dogs were seized by the Police. 4,364 of these were destroyed; 393 were claimed by their owners; 620 were sold, 56 died, and the remainder were still under detention at the close of the year. 574 dogs were also killed as having been bitten by or in contact with rabid or suspected dogs.

It is a lamentable fact in the history of Rabies for the year that five persons bitten by rabid dogs died of hydrophobia.

As a precaution against the introduction of Rabies from abroad, the importation of dogs from any foreign country was prohibited, from 1st September, 1897, by Order in Council, except on the authority of a special licence which contains stringent conditions as to detention in a specified place for a period of 6 months if considered necessary. Similar provisions exist with respect to the landing in Great Britain of dogs

from foreign countries. 82 such dogs were imported into Ireland during the year, and in nearly all these cases the dog was landed in the first instance at a British Port, and was subsequently moved to Ireland.

The utility of the restrictions imposed upon the importation of foreign dogs was demonstrated during the year by the occurrence of a case of Rabies among the dogs so imported. The infected dog, however, from the time of its arrival in Ireland up to the date on which it was killed, had been carefully isolated and kept from coming in contact with any other animal, and the spread of the disease in the locality was thus prevented.

The fact that Rabies in Ireland has not been limited to certain defined localities, but has for many years past been very widely spread over the country, has rendered the task of its eradication extremely arduous.

From the nature of the case, it is necessarily a matter of considerable difficulty to secure at all times the thorough enforcement of a general Muzzling Order. That the Police have not been lax in their duties in connection with this matter is shown by the fact that since the Order came into operation, the enormous number of 63,973 prosecutions have taken place for failure to comply with its provisions. It is a matter for regret, however, that in a large proportion of these cases the fines imposed were too trivial in amount to act as any efficient deterrent against a repetition of the offence.

In the valuable report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture in 1896 to inquire into the working of the laws relating to dogs, muzzling was unanimously recommended as not only an efficient, but as the only means practicable for the extermination of Rabies. The experience of the Department amply confirms this opinion based upon the evidence tendered to the Committee.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of enforcing a general Muzzling Order with uniform strictness, the progress made in stamping out the disease is encouraging, and affords ground for the hope that by continuing for some time to cause the application of the regulations for muzzling and for the seizure and detention of stray or unmuzzled dogs, as well as by careful and vigilant dealing with each outbreak of the disease as it occurs, Ireland will be finally freed from the ravages of Rabies.

GLANDERS.

This dangerous disease does not prevail to any extent in Ireland. Only 6 outbreaks occurred in the entire country in 1898. Four of these were in the City of Belfast, and the affected horses in three instances belonged to hackney car owners.

A few years ago certain outbreaks of Glanders in Ireland were traced to horses brought from districts in Great Britain where Glanders had prevailed to a considerable extent, and it is probable that the Belfast outbreaks in 1898 originated in the same way.

The local authorities promptly dealt with the outbreaks which occurred in their districts, and it is hoped that their efforts have been again successful in stamping out the disease.

SHEEP-SCAB.

This disease has been prevalent during the year. 6,061 cases were reported, as compared with 4,859 in 1897, 4,889 in 1896, 4,899 in 1895, and 6,597 in 1894.

The returns furnished do not, however, it is believed, accurately represent either the actual number of cases of the disease that occurred or the extent of its distribution.

Concealment of disease undoubtedly frequently occurs either through carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of sheep owners.

In a large number of cases the disease was discovered by the police or by the inspectors of the Local Authorities going through their districts, and many owners were prosecuted for neglect to notify the existence of the disease among their flocks.

Sheep owners too often regard with comparative indifference the appearance of the disease among their sheep. Instances have come under notice in which the disease has lingered for very long periods on farms owing to the culpable neglect of the owners to apply suitable remedial measures.

In December last a new Order in Council, which is printed in this return, was passed for the purpose of enabling the Local Authorities to deal more comprehensively with this disease than was the case previously.

Wide powers are conferred upon the inspectors of the Local Authorities for securing the detention and isolation of affected or suspected sheep and of sheep exposed to infection, and also for the compulsory treatment of diseased sheep in a systematic and regular manner.

Too short a time has, however, elapsed since the passing of the Order to enable a reliable judgment to be yet formed as to the result of its operation.

ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The usual detailed tables of the animals exported from and imported into Ireland during the year are given.

803,362 cattle, 833,458 sheep, and 388,783 swine were exported to Great Britain during the year.

All these animals were subjected to inspection by the Departmental Veterinary Inspectors stationed at the Irish ports, and were certified to be free from any of the diseases falling within the scope of the Acts and Orders in Council before being allowed to be shipped.

This inspection has been carried out for many years.

The animal imports were comparatively small, consisting chiefly of sheep. 421 cattle, 126 swine, and 24,610 sheep were imported.

These animals were subjected to veterinary examination at the port of entry in Ireland, and being found free from disease were allowed to be landed.

Sheep Scab was only detected in one consignment forwarded from England, and the sheep were sent back to the port of shipment.

TRANSIT.

The supervision of the various arrangements in connection with the transit of animals by land and sea engaged close attention during the year. Frequent visits were made by the travelling inspectors to the several ports at which animals intended for exportation are kept, and to the railway stations, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the provisions of the Order in Council relating to animal transit were carried out by the responsible persons and companies, and to report cases of neglect or default. Many cases of injuries or deaths of animals during their journey by rail or sea forced the subject of inquiry.

Numerous visits were made to fairs in different parts of the country. The presence of the travelling inspectors at cattle loading banks at railway stations on the occasion of large fairs at the neighbouring towns has frequently proved of much value in preventing cruelty and overcrowding. The police have rendered valuable and efficient aid in stopping unnecessary beating and ill-usage of animals both at loading stations and at fairs.

In too many of the country towns the cattle fairs are unfortunately held in the public streets—a custom which cannot be too strongly condemned, not only on sanitary grounds, but on account of the injurious treatment to which animals are subjected in consequence of the great obstruction to traffic which occurs in the public thoroughfares, and the entire absence of proper facilities for penning and separating the various lots from each other.

The regulations in the Transit Order in regard to cleansing and disinfection seem on the whole to have been fairly observed. Instances of neglect brought under the notice of the Department by the Inspectors were at once referred to the Companies concerned, who, as a general rule, showed a readiness to adopt such measures as would tend to prevent cause for further complaint. Where the Department in the last resort reluctantly felt compelled to institute legal proceedings, the result was in its favour and penalties were inflicted.

It is only right to say that during the year alterations and improvements have been made in many instances at Railway Stations used for animal traffic as regards water supply, pens, and loading appliances.

While it would be unfair to ignore the fact that during recent years a marked advance has in many respects taken place in the system under which the movement of animals is effected from their homesteads in Ireland to their final place of destination in Great Britain, a good deal still remains to be accomplished before the more complete and satisfactory conditions of animal transit demanded by the higher standard of humane and enlightened modern opinion can be adequately attained.

In last year's Report reference was made to the circumstance that a Departmental Committee on which Ireland was represented, had been appointed by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain to inquire into the conditions under which the transit of animals by road or rail was being conducted, and to consider what further measures, if any, could with advantage be taken, either by legislation or otherwise, to protect them from suffering and to ensure their delivery in the best possible condition.

The Report of the Committee, which was issued in the course of the year 1898, contains many valuable recommendations, and the question of the best means of giving effect to their suggestions is under consideration.

Meantime the Department issued a preliminary Circular in December, 1898, to the Railway Companies, drawing their attention to the recommendations in the Report and specifically referring to certain improvements which, in the view of the Department, require early attention on the part of the Companies.

A copy of the Circular is printed in the Return.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Since the year 1878, the Local Authorities in Ireland for the purposes of the Acts passed from time to time relating to Diseases of Animals, have been the Boards of Guardians of the several Poor Law Unions, the District of each Local Authority being the entire Poor Law Union.

Under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (61 and 62 Vict., ch. 37), the business of the Guardians as Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, will, on the 1st of April, 1899, be transferred to the Council of each County and County Borough, and the District of the new Local Authority will in each case be the administrative County.

The number of Districts will consequently be reduced from 159 to 39.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

February, 1898.

(I)—ORDERS in force on the 31st December, 1898.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.	Page.
1878.		
15th November,	Varying the Poor Law Unions of Southam, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	9
24th December,	Do., do., do., 24th, Downham West, and Tisbury Poor Law Unions,	9
24th "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of 24th, Downham West, and Tisbury Poor Law Unions,	9
1881.		
19th July,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Donington and Kilmackethomas into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	9
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1893.		
7th January,	The Glendens or Fazy (Ireland) Order of 1893,	10
1901.		
25th October,	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1901,	11
1904.		
17th January,	The Mares and Falm (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1904,	11
18th April,	The Animals (Ducks and Geese) (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
19th "	The Water Supply on Railways (England) Order of 1904,	11
17th June,	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1904,	11
17th "	The Flock or Poultry (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
17th "	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1904,	11
17th "	The Sheep Pox (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
17th "	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
17th "	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
17th December,	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1904,	10
1906.		
22nd September,	Bordier Port, Inspection Order,	11
1907.		
22th January,	The Laid of Man Animals (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th "	The Chilled Irish Animals (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th May,	The Rabbits (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th "	The Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th July,	The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th August,	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
19th "	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1907,	11
1908.		
12th October,	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1908,	11
12th November,	The Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1908,	11
12th "	The Dublin Public Slaughter Order of 1908,	11
12th December,	The Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1908,	11

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER.	HENRY CUMSEY.
J. D. FITZGERALD.	EDWARD GIBSON.
J. A. LAWSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HUGHES EYRE CHATTERTON.	R. DEARY.
J. MICHELL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, be and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1874, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

CARLSTOWN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.
 2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."
- Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.
3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarven Poor Law Union,
Kilmeathmore Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 29th day of July, 1885.

ASHBOURNE, C.	W. H. F. COGAN.
M. MORRIS.	HUGHES EYRE CHATTERTON.
THOS. STEAD, GENL.	

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CIRCAFFON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1888, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmothes Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.O.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmothes Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1888.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Gladders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 15th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Gladders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order disease means gladders, and includes that form of gladders which is commonly known as farcy, and disease or suspected disease affected with or suspected of being affected with gladders (including farcy).

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Carcase means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the feet, bones, hide, skin, horns, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substances commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise in or about houses, stables, or mules:

Articles, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and import as in the Act of 1878.

Execution.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make void anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or hinder with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and gladders, including farcy, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcases washed ashore);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provided for offences and procedure.

Notice of Gladders or Farcy.

8. (1).—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1891, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, such in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy; and
- (c.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule:

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate to keep only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfecting in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of, animals, managers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule;
- (b.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- (d.) for providing that such places, animals, managers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any animal, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such animal, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any animal, manager, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale;
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale;
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the case provided for by Regulation A. of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare;
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or unenclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

15. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there, or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, perishes, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Glanders or Farcy.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit, and when required by the Lord Lieutenant shall, cause to be slaughtered—

(a.) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule; and

(b.) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Fund pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(1.) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall, by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 143 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcasses.

22.—(1.) The carcass of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfectant, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcasses of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glunders or Farcy.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glunders or Farcy.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glunders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

26.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Offences.

38.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcass of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark clipped, painted, or stamped on any

horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the licensee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which—in the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1894.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

PARTS OF ORDER REVOKED.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880. 31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 6 (Glanders and Farcy), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things), Chapter 11 (Carcasses), and Chapter 36 (Miscellaneous), so far as those Chapters relate to Glanders and Farcy. Article 136 (Weekly Returns), so far as that Article relates to Glanders and Farcy.

THE OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1894.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and It is hereby ordered as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1894."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894: Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Revocation.

4. The Order described in the First Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the just operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any right, title, obligation or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

5. Every Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section sixty-nine of the Act, one Inspector for the purposes of the Act.

6. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union for the purposes of the Act, in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officers, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Clerk of the Council to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

7. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer, for the purposes of the Act, made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

8. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 5 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualification as aforesaid.

9. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 6 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the Certificate given under the hand of the Clerk of the Council, as provided in the said Article.

10. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

11. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 of this Order shall be removable from office, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

12. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 5 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act, or by any Order in Council made or continued thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

13. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 6 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Clerk of the Council, as provided by the said Article.

14. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 5 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered by the Local Authority or reserved for observation and treatment pursuant to directions under section twenty of the Act, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 26th day of October, 1894.

S. WALKER, C. M. EATHE.
MacDONALD, A.-G. JOSEPH M. MEADE.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1886.	
26th December, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 14 OF THE ORDER.
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Poor Law Union of _____ Electoral Division of _____
Townland of _____ Consultative District of _____

DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Occupier _____ Extent of Farm _____ Number of Animals affected _____

Record of each Animal ordered to be Slaughtered by the Local Authority or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions of the Privy Council under the 26th Section of the Act.

Date of the Order by the Local Authority.	Name of the Proprietor of the Swine.	Place of Residence to which the animal was taken, and of the Parish in which it was taken to.	Name and Address of the Farmer of the Swine.	Description of the Animal.	Age.	Markings, if the animal was marked, and by whom.	State Law Certificate as required by the Act.	Time of the Slaughter, or of the time when the animal was observed.	Value of Animal, if not directed, immediately before it was slaughtered.	Name of Veterinarian.	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Valuer.	Official Certificate of the Veterinarian, Stated of Appearance.	Whether in the Slaughter-house.	Amount of Compensation, if any, paid to the Proprietor.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I, _____ the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date, _____

Inspector.

(Swine Fever No. 3.)

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
HOSKINGTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (SWINE FEVER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 11th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;
Swine Fever means the disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Cholera, Purpura, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague;

Swine Fever Infected Place means a Place for the time being declared to be infected with swine fever under any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Fat swine means swine intended for slaughter.

Score swine means swine other than fat swine.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether swine of different owners are exposed thereat or not; but does not include an exhibition.

Exhibition includes an agricultural show or any exhibition at which swine are exhibited for competition.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale.

Exhibit means exhibit at an exhibition.

Farm or premises includes two or more adjoining farms or premises in the same occupation.

Article means Article of this Order.

Local Authority means the Board of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, and District of Local Authority means the Poor Law Union.

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

4. This Order shall (except as otherwise expressly extended and apply to the Districts and parts of Districts of Local Authorities defined for that purpose by any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Sales and Exhibitions of Swine.

5. Notwithstanding any Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council, no public sale or exhibition of swine, fat or score, shall be held otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Public Sale of Swine by Licence of Local Authority.

6.—(1.) A public sale of swine may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority on the following conditions (namely):

(i.) All swine exposed at the public sale as licensed shall forthwith after their arrival thereat be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(ii.) The swine moved under this Article shall be accompanied by the Licence or Licences required by this Article; and the necessary Form of Licence shall be provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority.

(iii.) All swine exposed at the public sale, if—

A.—Sold for Exportation:—

Shall be moved direct to the Port of Embarkation with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, and shall be exported within two days after and exclusive of the day on which they were exposed at such public sale.

And if—

B.—Sold for Slaughter:—

(a.) Shall be moved direct to the place of slaughter with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of

the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held, which Licence shall specify the name and address of the person to whom the Licence is granted and the name or description of the slaughter-house, pig-sty, or other place of destination to which the swine are to be moved :

(b) Shall while being removed and until slaughtered, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine except such as are for immediate slaughter ;

(c) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed ; and

(d) Shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale : And if—

C.—Unsold or sold for other purposes than Exportation or Slaughter :—

(a) Shall be moved direct to their place of destination with a Movement Licence (in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order or a form to the like effect) of the Local Authority in whose District the public sale is held ;

(b) Shall, while being moved and after their arrival at the place of destination specified in the Licence, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other swine ;

(c) The swine, after they are received at the place specified in the Licence, shall not be again moved within a period of at least 28 days after the date of their arrival at such place of destination, except with a further Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place of destination is situated ;

(d) If the swine are to be moved into the District of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority, issued on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence.

(2) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the name as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall be published in such manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to ensure publicity for the same, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the market, sale-yard, or other place where such sale is held.

(4) A Local Authority shall, at least five days before the date of the proposed sale, send a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article to

(i) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle ;

(ii) The District-Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary of the District in which the sale is to be held ;

(iii) Each Railway Company having a Railway Station at or near the place where the sale is to be held ;

(iv) The owner of each vessel used for carrying swine on any canal, river, or inland navigation, at or near the place where the sale is to be held.

(5) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

7. Every market, fair-ground, and sale-yard in which a public sale of fat swine is held under the last preceding Article, shall, with the least possible

delay after the sale, and in any case before it is again used for swine, be cleaned and disinfected as far as practicable in the following manner :—

(i) all parts of the market, fair-ground, or sale-yard that have been used for swine shall be thoroughly swept or scraped, and all dung, saw-dust, litter, or other matter effectually removed therefrom ; then

(ii) the same parts, where practicable, shall be thoroughly washed or scoured or scoured with water ; then

(iii) the same parts shall be disinfected in such manner as the Local Authority may direct, and the sweepings and scrapings well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals.

As to Movement of Swine by Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, through a District of a Local Authority.

8. For the purposes of this Order swine shall not be deemed to be moved into or through the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through such District by a Railway, Canal, River, or Inland Navigation, from a place outside such District to another place outside such District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or unloaded or re-loaded within such District.

Movement of Swine by Licence of authorized Inspector.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Order swine may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Sale of Sows, Fat or Store, with Licence of Local Authority in cases where the Animals have been on premises for 28 days.

10.—(1) A public sale of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Local Authority in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely) :

(i) that the sale is held on a farm or premises not in a Swine-Fever Infected Place, and

(ii) that no pig on the said farm or premises is affected with swine-fever ; and

(iii) that such pig exposed at the sale has been on the said farm or premises for a period of not less than twenty-eight clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held ; and

(iv) that during that period no pig has been brought on to the said farm or premises, and that no pig on the said farm or premises has during that period in any way been exposed to the infection of swine-fever.

(2) A Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article shall be signed by the Clerk of the Local Authority, by special direction of the Local Authority, and shall give notice of the conditions contained in this Article by specifying the same as conditions on which the Licence is granted, and may impose such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority think expedient, and shall specify the name and address of the person licensed to hold the sale, and shall also specify the farm or premises where and the date when the sale is to be held, and the Local Authority may at any time revoke any such Licence.

(3) The Licence for a sale under this Article or a copy of such Licence shall be posted and kept posted during the holding of such sale by the person licensed to hold or holding the same at or near the gate or other entrance of the farm or premises where such sale is held.

(4) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Licence granted by them for the holding of a sale under this Article.

(5.) If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion, with respect to any Licence of a Local Authority for a sale under this Article, that the holding of the sale thereby licensed is inexpedient, or that the Licence is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Sales or Exhibitions of Swine by Licence of Lord Lieutenant.

11. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions and in addition thereto a sale or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Attendance at Sales.

12. A fit person or a sufficient number of fit persons shall be appointed by the Local Authority to attend every public sale licensed under this Order, for the purpose of granting thereat on behalf of the Local Authority without fee or charge such Movement Licences as are required under this Order; and due notice shall be given by the Local Authority of the place or places at which such persons may be found.

Granting of Movement Licences.

13.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted for the movement of swine under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the swine, or exposing the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the swine are to be moved.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

14.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other Officer.

Delivery of Licences.

15. Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district wherein the place to which the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

Offences.

16.—(1.) If a public sale of a pig or of swine, fat or store, or an exhibition of swine, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed or exhibited thereat, and the person exposing or exhibiting the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other

payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(2.) If a pig is not marked as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or exhibiting the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person licensed to hold or holding the sale or exhibition, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale or exhibition, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by washing, or in any other manner, taken out, efface, or obliterate, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark painted on any pig, as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(4.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(5.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(6.) If a pig is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(7.) If any person exposes a pig at any sale in Ireland, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of such pig and the person exposing the same thereat, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(8.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

(9.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a pig to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of January, 1895.

S. Walker, C. William O'Brien.
MacDermot, J.-G. C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

Movement of Swine from a Licensed Market, Fair, or other Public Sale.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SWINE-FEVER.

SWINE-FEVER.

MOVEMENT LICENCE.

MOVEMENT LICENCE FOR SWINE FROM LICENSED MARKET
OR OTHER PUBLIC SALE.

No.

No.

(name and number of Licensee.)

I, A.B., of

being a person authorized by the Local

Authority of the Poor Law Union of , to grant Movement
Licences for the movement of swine from licensed markets, fairs, and other
public sales, do hereby license the movement of the under-mentioned swine to
the under-mentioned place for the purpose specified therein.

Licence granted for move-
ment of swine from the
licensed market (or fair, or
other public sale) held at

Name and Address of Person to whom the Licence is granted.	Number and Description of Swine to be moved.	Place where Licensed Market, day, was held, and Date when held.	Description of Place to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Purpose for which the Swine are to be moved.
on the day of				
189 .				
to the				

This Licence is available for days, including the day of the
date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

for the purpose of

Name and Address of
Licensee.

Dated this day of 189

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Licence.]

No. of Swine

To be printed as Indorsement of Licence.

Description

The Order in Council under which this Licence is issued provides, in effect, as follows:-
The owner moved under this Licence must move at the licensed market, day, named in this Licence have been
marked by and at the expense of the owner, by the following with suitable description of red ink on a broad
line down the back and another broad line across the sides of each of the swine thereon, each line being not less
than one inch long.

The swine moved under this Licence must be accompanied by the necessary Licence or Licences.
The swine, if sold for export, must be moved direct to the port of destination, and must be shipped within
3 days after and on the day on which they were moved at the licensed sale.

The swine, if sold for slaughter, must be moved direct to and slaughtered on the slaughterhouse, pigsty, or
other place specified in this Licence, within five days after and on the day on which the licensed market,
day, named in this Licence was held.

The swine while being moved and until they are slaughtered must be so far as practicable be kept separate from all
swine not intended for slaughter.

The owner, if moved, if sold for other purposes than exportation or slaughter, must be moved direct to their
place of destination, must while being moved and after arrival at their place of destination be kept separate as far as
practicable from all other swine, and must not be again moved during a period of at least 30 days subsequent to
their arrival at such place except with a further Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place is
situate.

This Licence is not available if either it is granted by the owner of the swine to be moved or by his agent, or by
the owner or consignee or other person within the order or by whom the swine for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or
by his agent, or by the transporter or other person undertaking or licensed to hold the sale at which the swine are
moved, or by the compiler of the form or purchaser or slaughter house from or to which the swine are to be moved.

Quarantine—Persons acting without such a Licence when such a Licence is necessary, or acting thereon after
the Licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or obtaining to obtain a
Licence by means of a false pretence, or getting or leaving a Licence knowing the same to be false in any respect,
or committing any offence with respect to Licences are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine
and imprisonment.

If B.—This Licence, after the expiration of the period for which it is available, must be delivered with all
particulars required by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest Public Office of the District
within the place in which the swine were moved and a new Licence obtained.

C 2

This counterfoil is to be
carefully filled up and
retained by the person
granting the Licence.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL)

(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

BOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

PART I.

TRANSIT—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER I.—ON VESSELS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

1. Except as otherwise expressed, the provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which animals are carried to or from any port or place in Ireland: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

(Parts of Vessel to be used.)

(i.) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried.

(ii.) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel, where, in ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(Pens and Fittings of Vessels.)

(iii.) The animals shall be carried in pens.

(iv.) No pen shall exceed ten feet in length, and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or otherwise, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. This provision (iv.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(v.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off.

(vi.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable ladders or other proper footholds, which shall be securely fastened to the deck by angle iron plates or otherwise, and shall be strewed with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(vii.) Animals while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Passage Ways.)

(viii.) In all inclosed portions of the vessel in which animals are carried there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot six inches from the hatchway to the most distant pen, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction. This provision (viii.) shall not until further Order apply to vessels which at the date of this Order are regularly employed in conveying animals other than foreign animals.

(ix.) Where sheep are carried on deck proper gangways or passage-ways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

(Ventilation.)

(x.) All parts of the vessel on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

(Light.)

(xi.) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals.

(Overcrowding.)

(xii.) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

(Food and Water.)

(xiii.) When animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours they shall be provided while on board with sufficient amount of food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Cattle.)

(xiv.) All fat cattle while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xv.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, caps, and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(Attendances.)

(xvi.) A vessel on which animals are carried shall, in addition to the ordinary crew, carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the animals.

(Injured Animals.)

(xvii.) If any animal has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause that animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(Shorn Sheep.)

(xviii.) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

(Savings for Ferry Boats, &c.)

(xix.) The foregoing provisions of this Article except as regards overcrowding (xii.), and approaches, gangways, and other apparatus (xv.), shall not extend to any ferry boat or to any vessel used for carrying animals across an arm of the sea, or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of every such boat or vessel shall be such as to protect, so far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering.

Detention.

2. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or any of them, have not been observed in the vessel, be detained at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Lord Lieutenant otherwise directs.

CHAPTER 2.—FOOD AND WATER.

Food and Water during Detention.

3. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1894, or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.

4. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food at Unshipping Places.

5. At every place where animals are landed from vessels provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient landing of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council approve.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, &c.

6. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels on which foreign animals are carried.

CHAPTER 3.—ON RAILWAYS.

Trucks, Horse Boxes, &c.

7. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway—

(i.) Shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and

(ii.) The floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper footholds.

Provided that the requirement (i.) in this Article shall not apply to any railway in regard to which the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied that one spring buffer is sufficient at each end of any railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on such railway.

Overcrowding.

8. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

9. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which sheep shorn and unclotted are being carried shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 4.—OFFENCES.

10. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which; and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the overlying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclotted, the consignee of the animals in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

TRANSIT.—INSPECTION.

CHAPTER 5.—ANIMALS FOR EXPORTATION.

Inspection at Port of Shipment.

11.—(i.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland any animal for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, so far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, have given a certi-

state to that effect and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the First Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany each animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(ii.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at each port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as are or may from time to time be made by general or special order.

(iii.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal from being heaved, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection, by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(iv.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be banded or otherwise marked, and such banding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(v.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(vi.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or carry, or send, or cause to be brought, or carried, or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 6.—OFFENCES.

12. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of vessels at which, and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which, and the owner, the consignee, and the person for the time being in charge of the animal in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1904.

PART III.

TRANSIT—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 7.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Ferries.

13.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scored with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or the crew.

(v.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or stencils used for or about animals shall, if not removed from the vessel, be scraped, and then shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scored with water, and then shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

14. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

15.—(1.) A movable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scored with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

This Chapter not applicable to Foreign Animals, etc.

16. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to foreign animals, or to vessels or things used for or about foreign animals.

CHAPTER 8.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-boxes.

17.—(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, manure, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

(ii.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Buses, Guards' Vans, &c.

16.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) If the animal so taken out was accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:—

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

(ii.) If the animal so taken out was not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(b.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(c.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) In all cases the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

19.—(1.) A railway truck, if used for animals on a railway, shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the trucks shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

20.—(1.) A van used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules, while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

21.—(1.) A movable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:—

(i.) The apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

22.—(1.) Every pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, holding, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by, or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Every such pen or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the pen or other place with which any animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 9.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

23.—(1.) A van used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which any animal, horse, ass, or mule, or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 10.—LANDING-PLACES.

24.—(1.) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a Foreign Animals' Wharf or to a Foreign Animals' Quarantine Station or to a Landing-Place for Foreign Animals.

CHAPTER 11.—LAIRS AT PORTS.

25. (1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at any port in Ireland from which animals are exported shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(4.) This article shall operate subject to any special regulations that are or may be made in regard to lairs at any port in Ireland by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 12.—OFFENCES.

26.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which, and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which, and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or coming or working the railway on which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place in which, and the person using the van in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own act or omission, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

CHAPTER 13.—MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleaning and Disinfection of Markets, &c.

27.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to close those places, from time to time at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleaning and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

(3.) No regulation made by a Local Authority under this article shall apply to any markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, with respect to which special provisions for cleansing and disinfection are or may be made by any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

CHAPTER 14.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Publication of Orders by Local Authority.

28. When an Order in Council, or an Order of the Lord Lieutenant, is sent, under the Act of 1894, to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the district of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills containing copy of or an abstract from such Order either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where local notices are usually exhibited in the district of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authority.

29.—(1.) Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2.) A Local Authority may by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them.

(3.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

(4.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

30. Except where it is otherwise provided for in any Order in Council a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order in Council.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

31. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Returns of Expenditure.

32. Every Local Authority shall at the end of each calendar month furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Second Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 75 of the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

33. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

"Foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom;

"Disease" includes with the diseases specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-scab, and swine-fever), glanders (including farcy), rabies, and outbreaks;

"Diseased" or "suspected" means affected with disease or suspected of being diseased;

"Fodder" means hay or other substances commonly used for food of animals;

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

"Van" means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

34. The Orders described in the Third Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or the parts of the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability assumed thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceedings in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Orders or the parts of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Orders of Lord Lieutenant.

35. All Orders made by the Lord Lieutenant as to inspections of ports or places of embarkation of animals intended for exportation under any Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

36. All Regulations made by a Local Authority as to the cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals under any Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Commencement.

37. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

38. This Order may be cited as THE ANIMALS (TRAFFIC AND GENERAL) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 19th day of April, 1895.

B. Walker, C. Morris.

MacDonnot, A.G.

D

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Port of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above-named Port in Ireland to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle,			
Sheep,			
Swine,			
Goats,			
Ruminant Animals not described as above,			
Total No. of Animals,			

Ex^d by _____

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 ,

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby licence its or their removal on this the _____ day of _____ 18 , from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the above-named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 51st, 52nd, and 63rd sections of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council shall, for each such offence, be liable to—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each Animal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Poor Law Union of _____

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

List of PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____

18__ as Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Animals, and Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," and the Orders thereunder.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Date of Order for Payment.	Date of Execution of Order for Payment.	Name and Address of Slaughtered Animal.	Description of Animal.	Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Guardians to the Owner.	Amount, if any, received by Guardians by disposal of Carcass.	Net Expenditure of the Guardians (being the difference between the sums set forth in the two preceding columns.)	Amount claimed for the Guardians from the Government under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, in respect of the animal, or any part of which it was so claimed under Sec. 15 of the Act.	Remuneration and Allowances to Inspector and other Officers.
		Name.		£	£	£	£	Name of Inspector. Amount paid to Inspector, & Name of Officer. Amount paid to each Officer. Date of Payment. Period for which above payment was made. Name of other Officer (if any). Amount paid to each Officer. Date of Payment. Period for which above payment was made. Total of above Payments, Remuneration & Allowances, & Government Grant. * If the remuneration to Inspector or other Officer is by the week or month, state the week or month for which payment is made. If the remuneration is by the year, state the particular week and date of such year.
		Total.						REMARKS.
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers as set forth in Column 9, and Amount claimed,								
Gross Total of Expenditure and amount claimed,								

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

Chairman of the Board of Guardians._____
Clerk of the Union._____
Date.

To

The Chief or Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1880.	The Animals (Ireland) Order.	Part III., Part IV., except chapter 26 (Water Supply on Railways), Part VI., and also the Third and Fourth Schedules.
11th May, 1886.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886.	The whole Order.

THE WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

HOUGHTON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent
of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by
virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested
under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of
every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order,
and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Water Supply on Railways.

1. The railway companies working the railways
named in the First Schedule to this Order shall make a
provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy
Council, at each of the stations therein named, for
animals carried or about to be carried or having been
carried on those railways.

Revocation of Order.

2. The Order described in the Second Schedule to
this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule,
is hereby from and after the commencement of this
Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall
not interfere with the institution or prosecution of any
proceeding in respect of any offence committed against,
or any penalty incurred under, the part of the Order
hereby revoked before the commencement of this
Order.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the first
day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-
five.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE WATER SUPPLY
ON RAILWAYS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 19th day of April, 1895.

S. Walker, C. Morris.
MacDonnell, A.-G.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Ablesdale, .	Limerick and Kerry	Ballymahon, .	Great Northern
Abbeyleix, .	Kilkenny Junction	Ballywillan, .	Midland Great Western
Adara, .	Waterford and Limerick	Ballywillan, .	Great Southern and Western
Antrim, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Ballymore, .	Ballymore and Sligoheen Light
Antrim, .	Great Northern	Ballinglass, .	Great Southern and Western
Ards, .	Belfast and County Down	Baragher, .	Clara and Banagher
Ardrara, .	Athlone and Ennis	Barrilodge, .	Great Northern
Ardrara, .	Waterford and Limerick	Barlee, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Arigna, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light	Barra, .	Waterford and Limerick
Arkw, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Bastur, .	Great Southern and Western
Armagh, .	Great Northern	Bantry, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Ashtown, .	Waterford and Limerick	Bantry, .	Great Northern
Athboy, .	Midland Great Western	Beleis, .	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties
Athlone, .	Athlone and Ennis	Belfast, .	Belfast and County Down
Athlone, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Athlone, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Athlone, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Athy, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Clara and Banagher
Attinagh, .	Kilkeel Junction	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Aungbarn, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Belfast, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light
Bagnalstown, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Waterford and Central Ireland
Ballybeg, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Bally, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Bally, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Bally, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Waterford and Limerick
Bally, .	Belfast and County Down	Belfast, .	Dublin and Blessington Soss Tram
Bally, .	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Midland Great Western
Ballymore, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ballymore, .	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Loughswilly and Lough Swilly
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballymore, .	Great Northern	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballymore, .	Great Southern and Western	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Schull and Sligoheen Light	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Athlone and Ennis	Belfast, .	Waterford and Limerick
Ballymore, .	Waterford and Central Ireland	Belfast, .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Waterford, Dungannon, and Limerick
Ballymore, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Midland Great Western
Ballymore, .	Ballymore	Belfast, .	Great Southern and Western
Ballymore, .	Belfast and Northern Counties	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Belfast and Northern Counties
Ballymore, .	Midland Great Western	Belfast, .	Great Northern
Ballymore, .	Kilkenny Junction	Belfast, .	Great Northern

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Cork-on-Shannon,	Midland Great Western	Dungiven,	Limerick and Dungiven
Cork-on-Sale,	Waterford and Limerick	Dunlavin,	Great Southern and Western
Corkstart,	Midland Great Western	Dunlavin,	Great Southern
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Dunmurry,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Dunmurry,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and Northern Counties		more
Corkto-Blackham,	Victoria Bridge Newcomen	Fleming,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Trillick and Single Light	Flemingstown,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Athlone and Ennis
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Waterford and Limerick
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Great Southern
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Counties
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	West Clare
Corkto-Blackham,	Waterford and Limerick	Foley,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Town and Clonsilla	Foley,	Churn and Banagher
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
Corkto-Blackham,	Waterford and Limerick	Foley,	more
Corkto-Blackham,	Southern	Foley,	Ferry and Murchelstown
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork and Malinbeg Light	Foley,	Southern
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Great Southern
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and Northern Counties	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern	Foley,	Waterford and Limerick
Corkto-Blackham,	Counties	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and County Down	Foley,	Belmont and Northern Counties
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and Northern Counties	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Great Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork and Malinbeg	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork and Malinbeg Light	Foley,	Athlone and Ennis
Corkto-Blackham,	West Clare	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Athlone and Ennis	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork and Malinbeg	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and County Down	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Great Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Athlone and Ennis	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and Northern Counties	Foley,	Great Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Trillick and Single Light	Foley,	Great Southern
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and County Down	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Great Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Dungarvan	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork and Malinbeg Light	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	South Clare	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and County Down	Foley,	Cork and Malinbeg
Corkto-Blackham,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	South Clare
Corkto-Blackham,	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Light	Foley,	Waterford and Central Ireland
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Belmont and Northern Counties
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon	Foley,	Waterford and Limerick
Corkto-Blackham,	Light	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Midland Great Western	Foley,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Donegal
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern	Foley,	Great Northern
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lis-
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Northern	Foley,	more
Corkto-Blackham,	Belmont and County Down	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Great Southern and Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	South Clare
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Midland Great Western
Corkto-Blackham,	Great Southern and Western	Foley,	Cork, Brandon, and South Coast

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Knockmerragh,	Midland Great Western	Oldcastle,	Great Northern
Knocklong,	Great Southern and Western	Omagh,	Great Northern
Larne,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Ormeau,	Midland Great Western
Larne,	Belfast and Northern Counties (Railways and Larne Branch)	Ovo,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Latterkenry,	Latterkenry	Pallas,	Waterford and Limerick
Liffey Junction,	Midland Great Western	Parsonstown,	Great Southern and Western
Limerick,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Patrick's Well,	Great Southern and Western
Limerick,	Great Southern and Western	Portadown,	Waterford and Limerick
Limerick,	Waterford and Limerick	Portlinton,	Great Northern
Limerick Junction,	Great Southern and Western	Portrush,	Great Southern and Western
Limerick Junction,	Waterford and Limerick	Poynton,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisburn,	Great Northern	Ream,	Great Northern
Lisburn,	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Limerick	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Limerick
Lisburn,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Lisowal,	Limerick and Kerry	Rathfriland,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Londonderry,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Rathfriland and Newcastle
Londonderry,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Londonderry,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Lough,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Loughgilly,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Loughrea,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Lurgan,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Macroom,	Cork and Macroom	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Magherafelt,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Maghera's Bridge,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Limerick
Maguire's Bridge,	Clogher Valley	Rathfriland,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Mallow,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Manorbennet,	Sligo, Lough, & Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Markhill,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Maryborough,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Maryborough,	Kilkeny Junction	Rathfriland,	Great Southern
Maynooth,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Donegal
Melton,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Donegal
Millard,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Millatree,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Waterford, Dungarvan, & Limerick
Milltown,	Chesham and Tann	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Milltown Malley,	South Clare	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Milltown Malley,	West Clare	Rathfriland,	Dublin and Basingstoke Steam Trains
Mitchstown,	Ferry and Mitchelstown	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Central Ireland
Mone,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Moores,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Southern
Mohill,	Cavan, Leitrim, & Roscommon Light	Rathfriland,	Tinslague and Courmayeur
Molalla,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Mounaghan,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Limerick
Monaghan,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Belfast and Northern Counties
Monaghan,	Belfast and Northern Counties	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Monaghan,	Waterford and Central Ireland	Rathfriland,	Limerick and Kerry
Monaghan,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Trillick and Dingle Light
Mulling,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Mullyfarnham,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Naze,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Athlone and Tann
Naze,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Tann and Clonsilla
Naze,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Athlone and Ennis
Naze,	Great Southern and Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Naze,	Belfast and County Down	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western
Naze,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Rathfriland,	Clogher Valley
Naze,	Limerick and Kerry	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Naze,	Rathfriland and Newcastle	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Naze,	Kesh and Newmarket	Rathfriland,	Great Northern
Naze,	Adull Kesh	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Central Ireland
Naze,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	Rathfriland,	Waterford and Limerick
Naze,	Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore	Rathfriland,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick
Naze,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Naze,	Belfast and County Down	Rathfriland,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Naze,	Great Northern	Rathfriland,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford
Naze,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Naze,	London and North Western	Rathfriland,	Midland Great Western
Naze,	Midland Great Western	Rathfriland,	Great Southern and Western

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1860.		
31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 95 (Water Supply in Railways) and the Sixth Schedule

THE CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. FALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police force for the police District wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The Constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The Constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

No Movement out of Places where Cattle-Plague Exists or is Suspected.

3. No animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and no cart, horse, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing shall be moved out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists, or is suspected to exist, or has within ten days existed or been suspected to exist.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

4.—(1.) Where by virtue of a declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under section 5 of the Act of 1894) a shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall place constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant the Local Authority and their Officers, and all constables and police officers,

shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Rules for Cattle-Plague Infected Places.

5.—Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 2. Carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless by the permission in writing of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority, or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The Local Authority; and

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station of the District.

Disposal of Carcasses.

8.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of cattle-plague (other than an animal slaughtered by or for

the Privy Council under the Act of 1894) shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(5.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(6.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following.—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(7.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(8.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be as skinned as to be useless.

(9.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of cattle-plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer duly authorized for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cattle-Plague found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle-plague:—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with cattle-plague, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with cattle-plague to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with cattle-plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle-plague in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway-station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to permit or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been so far as practicable cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

- 12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person :—
- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
 - (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
 - (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
 - (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal on a highway or thoroughfare; or
 - (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
 - (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
 - (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply to the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

13. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894, or this Order, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Detention of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

14. A Slaughter-house in which an animal affected with cattle-plague or the disease of an animal that was affected with cattle-plague is found shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

15. Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of cattle-plague by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894 the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows :—

(1.) It within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(2.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready

for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1855, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(3.) An Arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(4.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1855.

(5.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

16.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals, horses, mules, or dogs moved at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals, horses, mules, or dogs were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

17.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, horse, mule, dog, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice or Constable, or Inspector or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

18.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

19. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, any animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

20. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing, and the owner and the charter and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, dog, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and

forms as may be necessary for the purpose of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purpose of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;

"Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of cattle-plague;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with cattle-plague under the Act of 1894;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby revoked and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any Licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

26. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

27. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

28. This Order may be cited as THE CATTLE PLAGUE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Form.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

Form A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say):—[here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1891.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To C.D., of _____

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place (that is to say):—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A)

to Occupiers within one Mile.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To E.F., of _____

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, and all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a Place infected with cattle-plague, subject

to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that shed, field, or other place to take notice that, in consequence of the Declaration aforesaid, and of this notice, the said lands and buildings of which you are occupier have become and are part of the Place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form D.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To I.J., of _____

I, G.H., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely:—

from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed, etc., or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person until this notice is withdrawn—

- to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.
- The Local Authority; and
- The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

To I.J., of

I, G.H., of _____, being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for
the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an
Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby
withdraw, as from this _____ day of _____

18 _____, the notice signed by _____ and
served upon you on the _____ day of _____
18 _____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred
to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send
copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880.		
31 May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 1 (Cattle-Plague) and all other parts of the Order so revoked.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General
Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and
consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland,
by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested
under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order,
and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his
possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected
with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall with all
practicable speed give notice of the fact of the head of
cattle being so affected or suspected to a constable of
the police force for the police district wherein the
head of cattle so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forth-
with give information thereof to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on re-
ceiving in any manner whatsoever information of the
supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having
reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-
pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed
to the place where such disease, according to the
information received by him exists, or is suspected
to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force
and discharge the powers and duties conferred and
imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act
of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the
Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy
Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information re-
ceived by him, and his proceedings thereon.

No Movement into or out of Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place without Licence.

3. Cattle shall not be moved into or out of an
Infected Place except with a Movement Licence of
an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord
Lieutenant, and such cattle shall not be moved
except in accordance with the conditions contained in
such Licence.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send
or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a rail-
way, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting
vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung,
sodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place,
or that has been in any place in contact with or used
about a diseased or a suspected head of cattle, except
with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed
by the Lord Lieutenant.

Prohibition of Movement.

5.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or
an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant
may give a notice in writing (in the Form C set
forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the
like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any
head of cattle, prohibiting the movement of such
head of cattle from or out of any farm, field, shed,
or other place, and after the service of such notice it
shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice
be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the
Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order
or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector appointed
by the Lord Lieutenant:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of
such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid
any other head of cattle that may be therein; or

- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on, to, or into such place as aforesaid; or
 (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) the Local Authority; and
 (iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Report to Privy Council of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

6. Where it appears to a Local Authority that there is within their District any head of cattle which has been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or otherwise exposed to the infection thereof, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the facts of the case to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcases.

7.—(1.) The carcase of a head of cattle which has died of pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place to a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;
 (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—

The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Disinfection.

9. An Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for a head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and any stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such head of cattle, to be cleaned and disinfected to his satisfaction.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any head of cattle while affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities

to an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any stall, pen, hurdle, or other things used for or about such cattle.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant.

11. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to put in question this Article, but not otherwise, may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof specified by the Lord Lieutenant.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

12. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every regulation made by them under the last preceding Article of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of their District to which the regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Fildare-street, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

13.—(1.) A regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be deemed to authorize:—

- (a.) the movement of any cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia; or

- (b.) the movement of any cattle in or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant in relation to such disease.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, cattle shall not be deemed to be moved within the District of the Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the regulation applies where they are moved through the District or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the District or such part thereof to another place outside the District or such part thereof without unnecessary delay, and without the cattle being untrucked or re-loaded within the District or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

14. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of cattle in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

15. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if a head of cattle is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
 (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
 (c.) while being in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
 (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(Seizure of Cattle.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and also all cattle being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such cattle so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be kept separate during such movement and detention from cattle not so affected.

(iv.) The cattle so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Reports.)

(vi.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(vii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(viii.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

(Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Cattle.)

16.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard or other public or private place where cattle are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected head of cattle in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where cattle are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected head of cattle on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected head of cattle on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway, or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased or suspected head of cattle on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased or suspected head of cattle to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of cattle in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of cattle under that Article shall apply in the case of any cattle exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(Food and Water during Detention.)

17. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the head of cattle or from its owner.

(Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

18. A slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcass of an animal that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.)

19. Where in Ireland a head of cattle is slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department of the value of the head of cattle the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Veterinary Department, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing, signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(j.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1896.

(k.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Veterinary Department, then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award, and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid, may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Granting of Movement Licences.

20.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of a head of cattle under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the head of cattle to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the seller or other person conducting the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the receiver of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Licences.

21.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police Station of the District in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

22.—(1.) Every person in charge of a head of cattle or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or an extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Cattle, &c., with Special Licence.

24. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any head of cattle, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

26. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

27.—(1.) If a head of cattle or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the head of cattle or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the head of cattle or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a requirement of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or

under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name and address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If an owner or person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station, as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

28.—(1.) A Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The Forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

29. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

"Infected Cattle" or "Suspected Cattle" means cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia;

"Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1894;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcase" means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hides, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

30. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

31. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by

the Local Authority, or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such regulation shall in any way apply to a head of cattle or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

32. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

33. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

34. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER of 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—*(Here describe the place where the disease is found).*

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 8.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

To C.D. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—*(Here describe the place where the disease is found)* that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice *(copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed is indorsed)*, and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid, has become and is a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

Form C.
(Article B.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PNEUMO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby prohibit the movement of the following head of cattle, namely:— _____ from or out of [here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the animal is to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such head of cattle from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other head of cattle that may be therein or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other head of cattle on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other head of cattle to come in contact with any head of cattle to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Send the Instrument on back of this notice.]

To be printed on Instrument on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person moving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

Form D.
(Article B.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Cattle.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

PNEUMO-PNEUMONIA.

To G.H. of

I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, hereby withdraw as from this _____ day of _____, 18 ____, the notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____, prohibiting movement of the head of cattle referred to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed), E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1890. 30th August.	The Pseudo-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal is affected or suspected in or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

F

Local Authority to consult Veterinary Inspector as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

3.—(1.) A Local Authority, in making an inquiry, under sub-section five of section eight of the Act of 1894, into the correctness of an Inspector's declaration respecting the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in any place, shall obtain the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1894 to be such.

(2.) Every such Veterinary Inspector or person shall, on leaving any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rules for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place.

4. In addition to the Rules for foot-and-mouth disease contained in Part II. of the First Schedule to the Act of 1894, the following additional Rules shall have effect in relation to an Infected Place:—

Rule 1. Animals shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorized in writing by a duly authorized Inspector or Officer, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person, upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place, shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected, except with the permission in writing of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement.

6.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any animal prohibiting the movement of such animal from or out of any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector

appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as the case may be:—

(a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or

(c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to:—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging Up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(a.) The shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b.) The floor of the shed or other place, and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(c.) The same parts of the shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfectcd, burnt, or destroyed.

(3) Except that where any yard or other place of that nature is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such yard or place be cleaned and disinfected so far as practicable.

(4) The Local Authority may by regulation require the occupier of any such shed or other place to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupier.

(5) Where the Local Authority have made no Regulation under this Article, the provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Vehicles, &c.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention of animals prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place at his own expense, where in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required;

(b) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals, on land otherwise than on a railway;

(c) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, outhouse, yard, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover reasonably the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Owners to give Facilities for Cleansing.

17.—(1.) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any place, thing, or vehicle to which the two last preceding Articles of this Order apply shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority, or to a duly authorised Inspector or Officer for the carrying out of the provisions of those Articles.

(2) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the district of such first-mentioned Local Authority any animal so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the district of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

19. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their district, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies, &c.

20. A Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to—

(i) Every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of their district to which the Regulation applies;

(ii) the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kildare-street, Dublin; and

(iii) the owner of each vessel used for carrying animals on any canal, river, or inland navigation, that is within or passes through the district or part of the district to which the Regulation applies.

Power to make Regulations not to be disputed.

21. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be disputed to any other Committee save to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

22.—(1.) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their district or within their district shall not be deemed to authorise:—

(a) the movement of any animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease; or

(b) the movement of any animal into or out of any place or area infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, or any other disease, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1894, and any Order in Council in relation to such disease.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, animals shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the district of a Local Authority or within the part of the District to which the Regulation applies where they are moved through the district or such part thereof by railway from a place outside the district or such part thereof to another place outside the district or such part thereof without unnecessary delay and without the animals being untrucked or re-loaded within the district or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

23. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Place, or other like Place, or during Transit.

18. By virtue of section twenty-one of the Act of 1894, if an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease:—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also all animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such animals so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected.

(iv.) The animals so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.)

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, sty, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority, acting under this Article, shall forthwith report to: (a) the

Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (b) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Export or Move Diseased or Suspected Animals.

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person:—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal in a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or aliased that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of animals in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

(20.) An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

21. A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or the carcass of an animal that was affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter by Local Authority and Compensation.

22.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered:—

- (a.) any cattle, sheep, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected; and

(3.) any cattle, sheep, or swine being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of moneys paid by compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

25.—(1.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1894, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(2.) If the owner gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be referred to a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(3.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing, signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(4.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(5.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Privy Council then the Privy Council shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

(2.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Privy Council.

Withholding of Compensation.

26.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order

under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under subsection seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894 or under this Article, to withhold either wholly or partially, compensation, or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-houses.

27. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughtering.

28. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars in respect of such facts, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Granting of Movement Licences.

27.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of an animal under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or manager or other person milking the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

28.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals moved, at the nearest police station of the District in which the place where the animals were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Name and Address.

28.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector or Officer of a

Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

30.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

31. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

32. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

33. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Foot-and-mouth Disease.

34. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Disinfection of Droves, &c.

35. When an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within any port in Ireland, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

Offences.

36.—(1.) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each

according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person receiving or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an animal is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If an owner or person in charge of an animal being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

37.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1894 and of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

38. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

- "Animal" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;
 "Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease;
 "Infected Place" means a place for the time being declared to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease under the Act of 1894;
 "Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;
 "Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant;
 "Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;
 Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

39. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make void any thing done under the Order or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability acquired thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order or parts of Orders, hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

40. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order or parts of Orders by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant, provided that nothing in any such Regulation shall in any way apply to an animal or thing which is being moved under the authority of an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

41. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

42. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Short Title.

43. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1893.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN. C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form.

FORM FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

Form A.

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 3.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor

Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say: [Here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form B.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To C.D., of _____,

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor

Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[Here describe the place where the disease is found, that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice (copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be inclosed), and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form C.

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupiers of Contiguous Lands.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

(Section 5.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To E.F., of _____,

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor

Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is inclosed on this notice (copy of declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be inclosed), and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a Place affected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

Form D.

(Article 4.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To I.J., of _____,

I, G.H., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ (or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant),

herby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely, _____ from or out of:—[*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained*], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[*Send the Indorsement on back of this Notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form D.

The Order in Council under which this notice is issued, provides that if an animal is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and

the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM E.

(Article 6.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

To J.J., of _____

I, G.H., _____ of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector appointed or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of _____, 18 ____, the notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the day of _____, 18 ____, prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that notice.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector is, with all practicable speed, to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Local Authority; and
- (iii.) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1880. 31 May, . . .	The Animals (Ireland) Order, . . .	The whole of Chapter 3 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to Foot-and-Mouth Disease.
1883. 19 February, . . .	Port of Dublin—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	The whole Order.
24 " . . .	Port of Drogheda—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
2 March, . . .	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
14 " . . .	Port of Newry—Disinfection of Drovers, &c.	Do.
5 April, . . .	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Movement of Animals into and out of Infected Areas.	Do.
5 " . . .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.	Do.
30 " . . .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 146.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.	Do.
7 May, . . .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 174.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of Hides, Offal, &c.	Do.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

Date.	Title or subject of Order.	Extent of Revocation.
1883.		
25 May, .	Part of Warrenpoint—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	The whole Order.
2 August, .	Part of Dundrum—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
9 October, .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 593—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment.	Do.
9 " .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 594—Movement of Breeding Rows into Places Infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Do.
1884.		
4 March, .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1884.	Do.
25 August, .	Port of Coleraine—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
1884.		
15 September, .	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1884.	Do.
1885.		
2 March, .	Port of Sligo—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.
Do, .	Port of Limerick—Disinfection of Drivers, &c.	Do.

THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1884, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the Police District wherein the sheep is affected or suspected to be so.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(3.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1884 and this Order.

(2.) The Inspector shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the information received by him, and his proceedings thereon.

(3.) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises in which sheep-pox exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Declaration of Sheep-Pox Infected Places.

3.—(1.) Where it appears that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith make and sign a declaration (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect).

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that shed, field, or other place is situate.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority, and shall also send copies of the same to the Clerk of the Council, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1884 to be such.

(3.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the Infected Place, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in an Infected Place any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be an Infected Place.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Rules for Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

4.—Rule 1. Sheep shall not be moved out of an Infected Place.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from an Infected Place except in manner hereinafter provided.

Rule 3. A carcass may be removed from an Infected Place :—

(i.) with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) with a Licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply :—

(a.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer;

(b.) The Licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and the carcass shall not be taken to any other place;

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there;

(d.) If the carcass has to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence;

(e.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the Licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

Rule 4. The skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, shall not be removed from an

Infected Place, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 5. Sheep shall not be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, retained until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox by Local Authority.

5.—(1.) Where a Local Authority have declared an Infected Place, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that Place to be free from sheep-pox.

(2.) A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox shall forthwith report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the facts of such declaration having been made.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to feed or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a sailing vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, straw, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Prohibition of Movement.

7.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, may give a notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any sheep prohibiting the movement of such sheep from or out of any farm, field, shed, or other place, and after the service of such notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such notice be withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, in the case may be :—

(a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be therein or therein; or

(c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or

(d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to :—

(i.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) the Local Authority; and

(iii.) the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Disposal of Carcasses.

8.—(1.) The carcass of a sheep which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of sheep

carcasses shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(1.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant;

(2.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an Officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(4.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or permission in writing of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any sheep that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Sheep-Pox.

10.—(1.) Any shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died, or been slaughtered, shall be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep shall be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Lord Lieutenant.

(2.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under the next following Article required the occupier of such place to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of such occupier.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

11.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased or suspected sheep, and of stables, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, and for providing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and

(b.) For requiring the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect such places and things at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(2.) If the occupier of any such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place and things to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such occupier.

Occupiers to give facilities for Cleansing.

12.—(1.) Where the power of causing any shed, place, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

13. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Sheep-pox found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place or during Transit.

14. If a sheep is found to be affected with Sheep-pox:—

(a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) while being in or on a landing-place, or wharf, or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) while in course of being removed by land or by water; or

(e.) while being on common or unenclosed land; or

(f.) while being on or in a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

the following provisions shall apply (namely):—

(Seizure of Sheep).

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized all the sheep affected with sheep-pox, and also all sheep being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, unenclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause all such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, all the sheep affected with sheep-pox to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected.

(iv.) The sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only).

(v.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, unenclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi.) In case of a sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the Market or other place aforesaid where the diseased sheep was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(vii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Article shall forthwith report to:—

(a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and

(b.) the Local Authority, the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(viii.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Foreign Animals' Wharves, &c.)

(ix.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf or to a foreign animals' quarantine station or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Sheep.

15.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) to expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where sheep are customarily exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a diseased or suspected sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are customarily placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected sheep on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected sheep on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected sheep on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a diseased or suspected sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a diseased or suspected sheep to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of any Article of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Food and Water during Detention.

16. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894, or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

17. A slaughter-house in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox or the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox and Compensation.

18.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within ten days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may if they think fit in any case cause to be slaughtered:—

(a.) any sheep suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b.) any sheep being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same flock, or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of moneys paid pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19. Where in Ireland a sheep is slaughtered in account of sheep-pox by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the sheep for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the sheep the owner of the sheep or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing setting in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the sheep shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the Provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the sheep or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as

If such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order where the sheep was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining under subsection seven of section twenty of the Act of 1854, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the sheep an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Killing of Swine in Slaughter Houses.

21. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any sheep is authorized or required by this Order, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

22. A Local Authority shall keep in a form provided by the Veterinary Department a record relative to sheep slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly, a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

23.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered, with all practicable speed, by the owner or person in charge of the sheep moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the sheep were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

24.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector, or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any notice served or any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licence of Inspector.

26. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where the Lord Lieutenant, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

27. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

28. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Sheep-Fox.

29. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that sheep-fox exists or has within ten days existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

30.—(1.) If a sheep or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1854.

(2.) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1854.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this

Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of a sheep, carcase, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If an owner or person in charge of sheep being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

31.—(1.) Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) The forms for use by an Inspector given in the First Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of this Order.

(3.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order prepared and are already printed for use by a Local Authority, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Interpretation.

32. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“The Veterinary Department” means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“Diseased sheep” or “Suspected sheep” means a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-pox;

“Infected Place” means a place for the time being declared to be infected with sheep-pox under this Order;

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector;

“Carcase” means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

33. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in that Schedule, is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

34. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as THE SHEEP-POX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien.

C. T. Redington.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORMS FOR USE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FORM A.

(Article 3.)

Declaration of Disease.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby declare that it appears to me that sheep-pox exists or has within ten days existed in the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Notice of Declaration of Disease (Form A) to Occupier.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To C.D., of _____, I, A.B., of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, that is to say:—[here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a Place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.
(Signed) A.B.

FORM C.

(Article 7.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of _____, I, E.F., of _____, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of _____ [or being an Inspector

appointed by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby prohibit the movement of the following sheep, namely,

from or out of [*here describe the farm, field, shed, or other place where the sheep is to be detained*], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this notice and the provisions of the Order in Council, under which this notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn:—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

[*Read the Indorsement on back of this notice.*]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form C.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep is moved in contravention of this notice the owner of the sheep, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the move-

ment, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

Form D.

(Article 7.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form C) to Owner or Person in Charge Prohibiting Movement of Sheep.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

SHEEP-POX.

To G.H., of

I, E.F., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of [or being an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) E.F.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to:—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority; and
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1890.		
31 May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 4 (Sheep-Pox) and all other parts of the Order so far as those parts relate to sheep-pox.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Extinction of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

1. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Section four so far as regards notice of disease;

Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter and compensation);
Sections twenty-two and sixty-five (Orders);
Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of Police);
Section forty-four (powers of Inspectors);
Section forty-five (detention of vessels);
Section forty-six (carcases washed ashore);
and of all other sections of the said Act consisting provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Disease.

2.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police; or to the police officer in charge of the police station where the animal is affected or suspected to be so.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the affected or suspected animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

3. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

4.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax in any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person without authority or excuse to remove or deface any such placard.

Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cows not to be Removed.

5. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building, or other place the milk of any cow which is affected with or suspected of anthrax.

Removal of Dung or other Things

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, so far as practicable, disinfected.

Disposal of Carcasses.

7.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of anthrax shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place removed from any dwelling-house and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, and at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, having a layer of lime no. less than one foot deep beneath, and a similar layer of lime above the carcass;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature or by chemical agents.

(2.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Before a carcass is removed for burial or destruction under this Article, it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcass be cut nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried.

Disinfection in case of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article:—

- (a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered;
- (b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;
- (c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows:—

- (i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be, so far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use;
- (iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected so far as practicable.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle aforesaid shall be as follows:—

- (i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scrubbed, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) It shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of lime-wash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the lime-wash being prepared immediately before use.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfectant to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

Occupiers to give Facilities for Cleansing.

10.—(1.) Where the power of causing any place, thing, or vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, thing, or vehicle shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.

11. A Local Authority may make such regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:—

(a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof;

(b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal; and

(c.) For regulating the removal out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force; and a regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any animal which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased or suspected remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.

12.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered:—

(a.) any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected; and

(b.) any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with anthrax, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2.) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will so far as possible prevent effusion of blood.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

(a.) where the animal slaughtered was affected with anthrax the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(4.) Provided, that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Accruals of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

13. Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered on account of anthrax by order of a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the value of the animal for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from the Local Authority of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Local Authority the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be by virtue of this Order referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1855, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by the Local Authority and by the owner of the animal or his agent.

(iv.) In case no such agreement is entered into within seven days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator, and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1855.

(v.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

14.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their District.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section twenty of the Act of 1894, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case and shall consider the same.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by this Order to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Record of Slaughter.

16. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, setting the particulars indicated in such form, such such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

17.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order, shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the animals moved at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the animals were moved under such Licence is situated.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority, or of an Inspector or Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or Officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licences.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Order or in any regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence.

Powers of Lord Lieutenant.

21. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

22. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Anthrax.

23. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that anthrax exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If an animal or anything is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts

and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If, in contravention of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which, and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which (as the case may be), the same is omitted, at all, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person in charge of an animal, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name and address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If an owner or person in charge of animals being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evading or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows an animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

25. Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

26. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine, horses, asses, and mules);

"Disease" means anthrax, and "Diseased Animal" or "Suspected Animal" means an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, fat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

27. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or pro-

either of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

28. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order by this Order revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

29. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Short Title.

31. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1895.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1893. 7 January,	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893.

**IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1895.**

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
S. WALKER, C.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Loading of Animals from Great Britain.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Revocation of Order.

3. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any consent, licence, or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability incurred thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1895.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th day of June, 1895.

William O'Brien. C. T. Redington.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Title.
1886. 9th February,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886.

**THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

We, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Places of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the ports mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order shall be made in the places described in that Schedule, respectively, subject to the conditions applying to any separate place, as specified in the Schedule aforesaid; and no other places shall be used for such inspection unless and until it is otherwise ordered.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered for any particular port with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Revocation of Order.

3. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked; but this revocation shall not:—

(a.) Revoke any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(b.) Affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability incurred thereunder, before the commencement of this Order;

(c.) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or the recovery or imposition of any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred under any of the Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as "The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 17th of December, 1895.

Ashtown, C. C. R. Barry.
William O'Brien.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Port.	Places of Inspection.
Ballina . . .	The pens forming portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situated on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.
Belfast . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Lagan Back-road, in Crosses Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation. 2. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Dunarus-street, in Dock Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard. 3. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the city of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection, previous to their removal therefrom, of such animals as have been conveyed on the line of railway owned or worked by that Company, and discharged at the above-named yard.
Coleraine . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situated on the quay at Coleraine.
Cork . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in North-East Ward in the city of Cork, entered from Allied-street, and having an exit at Pearse-quay. 2. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in North-East Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.
Drogheda . . .	<p>The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situated in St. Lawrence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:—</p> <p>No. 1, or "Gus Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 2, or "Mill-Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet-quay.</p> <p>No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet-quay, and opening into Steam Packet-quay.</p>
Dublin . . .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A yard in the occupation of the Dublin, Sifoth, and Isle of Man Steamers (William Sims and Company), situated in the Custom House Docks, in the city of Dublin, entered from Commons-street, and having an exit at Custom House quay. 2. A yard belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Mayor-street, and having an exit at North Wall-quay. 3. A yard belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Sheriff-street, and having an exit leading to North Wall-quay. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, Limited, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 70, North Wall-quay. 5. A yard belonging to the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Packet Company (Dublin Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from Upper Mayor-street, and having an exit at 72, North Wall-quay. 6. A yard belonging to the Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, Limited (Laird Line), situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and exit at 73, North Wall-quay. 7. A yard known as "Morecambe Yard," belonging to the Laird Line, situated in North Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having an entrance and an exit at 87, North Wall-quay. 8. A yard belonging to Messrs. Tredcastle and Company, situated in South Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from East Hanover-street, and having an exit at Windmill-lane which leads to Sir John Rogerson's-quay. 9. A yard belonging to J. McCosstick and Company, Limited, situated in Trinity Ward, in the city of Dublin, entered from South Gloucester-street, and having an exit at City-quay.
Dundalk . . .	The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Balclutha's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.
Dundrum . . .	The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situated on the quay at Dundrum.
Greenore . . .	The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the line of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Port.	Place of Inspection.
Larne, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at the terminus of their railway, at the Quay, Larne Harbour.
Limerick, . . .	A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city at Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.
Londonderry, . . .	The pens with concrete floors the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, situated on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.
Newry, . . .	The pens in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situated in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Daldin Bridge, and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railway; and also part of a yard situated on Butler Cruise-quay, consisting of three pens with passage way leading to Butler Cruise-quay.
Portrush, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portrush, situated at the Quay, Portrush.
Sligo, . . .	1. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situated at the extreme end of the old Quay at Sligo. 2. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing sheds and pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situated on the old Quay at Sligo, and having an entrance from the Quay.
Waterford, . . .	1. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marlborough, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf. 2. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Bon-cove-road. 3. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company, Limited, situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Bon-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane. 4. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom House Ward, in the City of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyser-street.
Westport, . . .	The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situated on the Quay at Westport.
Wexford, . . .	A yard in the joint occupation of John Bacon, Limited, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Waterford Steamship Company, Limited, situated at Redoubt place, in the town of Wexford.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.
1878. 23 September, . . .	Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1879. 1 December, . . .	Port of Dublin—Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1883. 26 December, . . .	Port of Belfast—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1884. 1 August, . . .	Port of Wexford—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
21 Do., . . .	Port of Limerick—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1885. 1 January, . . .	Port of Londonderry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

Orders Revised.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.
1886.	
15 May, . . .	Port of Cork—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1887.	
31 March, . . .	Port of Dundalk—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Drogheda—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Greenore—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
4 April, . . .	Port of Larne—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Westport—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
8 Do., . . .	Port of Coleraine—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Newry—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Portrush—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
29 Do., . . .	Port of Ballina—Defining Place of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
Do., . . .	Port of Drogheda—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1891.	
14 December, . . .	Port of Sligo—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.
1892.	
15 February, . . .	Port of Waterford—Defining Places of Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation.

PORT OF ROSSLARE.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, O.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Place of Inspection.

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Rosslare shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only: provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 22nd day of September, 1895.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

SCHEDULE.

The yard with concrete floor, the property of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Company, situated at Rosslare Harbour Railway Station.

ISLE OF MAN ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Loading of Animals from the Isle of Man.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to im-

port into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Isle of Man Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of January, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Dufferin and Ava.
Belmore.	Morris.
C. R. Barry.	C. Pallen.
W. M. Johnson.	S. Walker.
Hugh Holmes.	William O'Brien.
James Murphy.	Thomas A. Dickson.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
	A. H. Smith-Barry.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Loading of Animals from the Channel Islands.

1. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, it shall not be lawful to import into, or land in Ireland, any animal or animals from the Channel Islands, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in any such consent.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Channel Islands Animals (Ireland) Order, 1897."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of January, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Dufferin and Ava.
Belmore.	Morris.
C. R. Barry.	C. Pallen.
W. M. Johnson.	S. Walker.
Hugh Holmes.	William O'Brien.
James Murphy.	Thomas A. Dickson.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
	A. H. Smith-Barry.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

A. M. PORTER.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the animal so affected or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority;

(iii.) The Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

2. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Public Warning as to Existence of Disease.

3.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a shed, stable, building, kennel or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Compulsory Slaughter of Dogs.

4. The Local Authority shall cause to be slaughtered every dog within their District which is diseased or suspected or which has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog.

Owners to give facilities for Slaughter.

5.—(1.) Where the power of causing any dog to be slaughtered under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and person in charge of such dog shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Slaughter of Diseased Animals (other than Dogs).

6.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any diseased animal (other than a dog) within their District.

(2.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal (other than a dog) proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Slaughter of Suspected Animals (including Dogs) with Compensation.

7.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered any suspected animal (other than a dog), and shall, out of Union Funds, pay as compensation for every animal slaughtered under this Article the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(2.) Provided, that if the owner of any animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Article gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other Officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter.

8. A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles of this Order: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be delegated to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Post-Mortem Examination.

9.—(1.) Where an animal has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof. The post-mortem examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, in such form as may be required, the results of such examination.

(2.) The owner and the person in charge of any such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1.) of this Article, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Dogs deemed to be Exposed to Infection.

10. Every dog shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs Exposed to Infection.

11. The Local Authority shall secure the isolation of dogs which have been exposed to the infection of rabies by causing Notices under the next following Article to be served with all practicable speed on the owner or person in charge of every such dog within their District and by taking all necessary steps to enforce compliance with every Notice served under such Article.

Isolation of Animals.

12.—(1.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, may serve a Notice in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any dog or other animal requiring the same to be kept in a kennel, shed, building, or other suitable place, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant—

(a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or

(b.) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid; or

(c.) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer who has given a Notice under this Article shall with all practicable speed send copies thereof to

(i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii.) The Local Authority;

(iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Stray Dogs.

13.—(1.) The Local Authority shall cause all stray dogs found within their District to be seized, and such dogs so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.

(ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.

(iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as the Local Authority think expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known, within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the Local Authority may cause the dog to be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Local Authority deem expedient.

Disposal of Carcasses.

14.—(1.) The carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less

than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant;

- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With the view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(4.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause the site to be so slaked as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or permission in writing of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Record of Slaughter.

16. A Local Authority shall keep, in a form provided by the Veterinary Department, a record relative to diseased or suspected animals slaughtered by them under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in such form, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Local Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such Record so far as it relates to suspected animals (other than dogs) slaughtered, to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Disinfection of Places and Things.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any place used by a diseased or suspected animal, and of any vessel, feeding trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal;
- For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of any van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway;
- For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected; and
- For requiring the occupier of any such place, and the owner of any such vessel, vehicle, or thing to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of such owner or occupier.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person.

Overseers to give facilities for Cleansing.

18.—(1.) Where the power of cleansing any place, vehicle, or thing is to be exercised under this Order, it is enacted by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place, vehicle, or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon come to operate.

Movement of Animals, &c., with Special Licence.

20. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any animal, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

21. Any power by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant respectively, and in any such case the provisions of this Order shall apply as if the power were being exercised by the Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority.

Weekly Returns of Rabies.

22. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds that rabies exists or has existed in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a Form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

23. Horses, swine, mules, and dogs (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1894) shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

- Sections nineteen and twenty (slaughter);
- Section forty-three (powers of police);
- Section forty-four (powers of Inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these sections, and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If an animal or any thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or thing, and the consignee or

other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the animal or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If, in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a carcass is removed or is not buried or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the removal, and the person removing or conveying the carcass, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been removed in contravention as aforesaid, and the persons failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using and the person in charge of any vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog or other animal is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by a Notice issued under this Order, the owner of the dog or other animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where the same is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a dog or other animal to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

25. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The "Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, mules, and dogs;

"Disease" means rabies, "diseased" means affected with rabies, and "suspected" means suspected of rabies;

"Public place" includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park, garden, or pleasure ground, common, uncultivated land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access;

"Inspector" includes Veterinary Inspector;

"Carcass" means the carcass of an animal, and part of a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, blood, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Execution of Order.

26. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked subject to the provisions as to existing Regulations contained in the next

following Article: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

27.—(1.) All Regulations made by a Local Authority—

(a.) under Article 11 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Poultry, &c.*), and

(b.) under Article 15 (*Regulations of Local Authority as to Slaughter*);

of the Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order are hereby revoked.

(2.) All other Regulations made by a Local Authority under the said Order by this Order revoked and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant, and shall have effect as if this Order had not been made.

Extent.

28. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

29. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

30. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (Ireland) ORDER of 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of May, 1897.

Richard Martin.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(Article 9.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RABIES.

To C.D. of

I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of (or being an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant), hereby require the following animal, namely,

to be kept in (here describe the kennel, wind, building, or other place where the animal is to be kept), and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector or other Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,—

(a.) to move from or out of such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid any dog or other animal that may be therein; or

- (b) to move any dog or other animal into such kennel, shed, building, or other place as aforesaid; or
 (c) to permit any dog or other animal to come in contact with any animal to which this Notice applies.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A. R.

N.B.—A dog or other animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.
 The Inspector or Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) The Local Authority;
 (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[To be indorsed on back of this Notice.]
 To be printed on Indorsament on Form A.

Notice.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Notice, the occupier of the place where the dog or other animal is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the same, and the owner of the dog or other animal moved, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog or other animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

Form B.
 (Article 9.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Owner or Person in charge requiring Isolation of Dogs or other Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

RAMEN.

To C.D. of

I, A.R., , of , being an Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Local Lieutenant, do hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 , requiring isolation of the dog or other animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this day of , 18 .
 (Signed) A.R.

Copies of this Notice are to be sent with all practicable speed to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
 (ii.) The Local Authority;
 (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SEVERED SCHEDULE. Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1895, 17 June.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1895.

Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES STEE CHATTERTON,
 A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Enacted.

1. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Muzzling of Dogs.

3.—(1.) No dog shall be allowed to be in or on any public place unless such dog is efficiently muzzled with a cage muzzle as constructed as to make it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water.

(2.) Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to—

- (a) packs of hounds or greyhounds while being exercised or used for sporting purposes, or other sporting dogs while being used for sporting purposes, and in every case in charge of competent persons;
 (b) dogs while being taken to or from exhibitions, shows, or other places, if such dogs are confined in kennels, cages, crates, baskets, or baskets so constructed as to render it impossible for such dogs while so confined to bite any person or animal.

Seizure, Detention, and Disposal of Unmuzzled Dogs.

4.—(1.) Any dog found in or on any public place without being muzzled in manner prescribed by this Order may be seized by the Local Authority or by the police, and any dog so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

- (i.) If the dog is diseased or suspected or has been bitten by a diseased or suspected dog it shall be forthwith slaughtered.
 (ii.) If the dog has been exposed to the infection of rabies it shall be detained, slaughtered, or otherwise dealt with as the Local Authority, or an Inspector or other Officer appointed or authorized by the Local Lieutenant, think expedient, but so that the dog shall not, while detained, be allowed to come in contact with any other animal.

(iii.) In any other case the dog shall be detained in some proper place and be there kept for such period as may be deemed expedient: Provided that where the person having charge of or the owner of a dog so detained is known, the Local Authority, Inspector, or other Officer shall cause notice to be forthwith given to such person or owner of the fact of the dog having been so seized and detained, and the dog shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, be given up to such person or owner on payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in respect of such detention. If the dog so seized and detained has not been

claimed by such person or owner within three days after the seizure, or, where such person or owner is known within two days after the aforesaid notice has been given, the dog may be slaughtered or otherwise disposed of in such manner as may be deemed expedient.

(3.) Every dog shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog, or which has in any other way been exposed to the infection of rabies.

General Provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Order, all the provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897, shall, so far as the same are applicable, continue in force during the operation of this Order.

Offences.

6. If any dog is found in or on any public place without being muzzled in manner prescribed by this Order, the Owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person allowing the same to be in or on such public place in contravention of this Order, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Existing Muzzling Regulations of Local Authorities.

7. All Regulations made under any Order in Council relating to Rabies by the Local Authorities which provide for the muzzling of dogs, and are in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be suspended and cease to apply so long as this Order continues in force.

Interpretation.

8. In this Order—

"Disease" means rabies, "diseased" means afflicted with rabies, and "suspected" means suspected of rabies;

"Public place" includes any street, highway, thoroughfare, public bridge, royal park, public park, garden, or pleasure ground, common, uninclosed land, or other place to which the public have for the time being access;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 26th day of May, 1897.

Richard Martin.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

HEDGES EYEE CHATTERTON,
A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894

and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Prohibition of Importation of Dogs.

1. Dogs brought to Ireland from any other country (except Great Britain or the Isle of Man) shall not be landed in Ireland otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Licences for Importation in Particular Cases.

2. The Lord Lieutenant may, in any particular case, grant a Licence authorizing the landing of a dog, and such dog may thereupon be landed subject to and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Applications for Licences.

3. Any application for a Licence under the preceding Article is to be made in writing to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and is to be accompanied by a statement signed by the owner of the dog to which the application relates or by his agent authorized in writing for this purpose containing the following information (namely)—

- (i.) the description of the dog, stating so far as possible for purposes of identification, the particulars of its breed, sex, age, and colour;
- (ii.) the country from which it is proposed to be brought;
- (iii.) the port at which it is proposed to be landed; and
- (iv.) the place to which it is proposed after being landed to be moved for the purposes of such detention and isolation as may be required, and also the route by which it is proposed to be moved to such place of detention.

Conditions of Licences.

4.—(1.) In any Licence granted under this Order authorizing the landing of a dog such conditions may be inserted as may be deemed necessary or desirable for the following purposes—

- (a.) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog by and at the expense of its owner for any period not exceeding six months at a place to be provided for that purpose by such owner and to be described in the Licence; or

- (b.) for regulating the movement of the dog to such place of detention and its movement during the period of detention prescribed by the Licence.

(2.) A dog landed under the authority of a Licence granted under this Order shall be detained and isolated in accordance with the conditions of such Licence, and shall not be moved in contravention of any such condition.

Restriction on Granting of Licences.

5. An applicant for a Licence to be granted under this Order for the landing of a dog will be required to satisfy the Veterinary Department that proper and suitable arrangements can be made for such detention and isolation of the dog as appears to the Department to be necessary or desirable.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

6.—(1.) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to

any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

3. Dogs shall be animals, and rabbits shall be a disease, for the purposes of this Order and of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):

Section forty-three and seventy-four (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and thus (to-wit, including such sections as relate to offences or procedure.

Offences.

3. (1.) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence granted thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

10. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

11. This Order shall come into operation on the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

12. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 5th day of July, 1897.

Joseph M. Macle. Richard Martin.

THE FOREIGN ANIMALS (DISINFECTION)
(IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland;

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"Animals" means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

"Foreign," applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom from any country out of the United Kingdom;

"Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

"Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

"Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Regulations as to Landing of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

5. (1.) Dung of foreign animals, and fodder, litter, straw, peat, manure, or utensils that have been used for or about foreign animals, and other dung, fodder, or

litter that have been carried in the same vessel with foreign animals, shall not be landed except with the previous consent of the Veterinary Department, and shall, if so landed, be landed in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs direct.

(2.) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about foreign animals shall, previous to the landing thereof, be cleaned and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner, to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department.

Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, &c., of Foreign Animals.

6. (1.) All dung of foreign animals, and all partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and all litter that has been used for or about such animals, if not disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department previous to the landing thereof, shall, when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime at the expense of the owner thereof, or of the owner, charterer, or master of the vessel from which the same is landed, and shall be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(2.) Any gangway, or other apparatus used in connection with the landing of such dung, fodder, or litter shall be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other authorized officer of the Veterinary Department.

Offences.

7. (1.) If any dung of animals, or any fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, dung, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing or movement, and also in the case of the landing thereof, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If any person fails to carry out or observe any direction as regards cleansing or disinfection, which he is by this Order required to carry out or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, in respect of which—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in respect of which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If anything is done or omitted to be done with respect to any vessel in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 30th day of August, 1897.

Ashbourne, C.	Menth.
Powerscourt.	William O'Brien.
C. T. Redington.	Rd. Martin.
Horace Plunkett.	

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1897.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

"The Act of 1894" means The Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Swine Fever" means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purpura, Red Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague:

"Infected place" (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order:

"Carcase" means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, viscera, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The "Privy Council" means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

"Inspector or other Officer" described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:

"Article" means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig so affected is.

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1) As Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

(2) Every such Inspector shall, on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situated.

(3) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4) The Inspector shall with all possible speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration made by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(5) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(6) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice. Every Notice so given shall be served on the occupier of the premises affected by such Notice; and copies of such Notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to the Local Authority, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(7) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcass of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Carcasses of swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place, except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Rule 3. Litter, dung, or manure, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 4. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such sty or place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots.

Rule 6. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or on a floating vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleaning and Disinfection.

12.—(1) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleaned and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized, may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, or land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleaned and disinfected.

(3) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any stall, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirements made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleaning and Disinfection of Places used for Temporary Detention, or of Fodder, &c., and in conveyance of Swine.

13.—(1) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of swine fever, either generally or in any particular case, make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them.

(a) For requiring the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building, shed, outhouse, yard, sty, or other place used for the temporary keeping or detention

of swine prior to or subsequent to their being exposed for sale in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale, to cleanse and disinfect such building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place at owner's expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required:

(b.) For requiring the cleansing and disinfection of vans, carts, or other vehicles used for carrying swine, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine on land otherwise than a railway:

(c.) For prescribing the mode in which cleansing and disinfection under the Regulations are to be effected.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any rope, net, or other apparatus, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such building, shed, out-house, yard, sty, or other place, or such van, cart, or other vehicle, or such rope, net, or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Carcases.

14. The carcase of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Inspector or other Officer duly authorized shall cause the viscera to be dealt with in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department.

(2.) He shall cause the skin of such pig to be so skinned as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcase may be destroyed in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

16.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of swine fever into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of swine into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it

shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any swine so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

18. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under the last two preceding Articles to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Eildon-square, Dublin.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine:—

(a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or

(b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place; or

(c.) in or into or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Place.

(2.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved into the District of a Local Authority where they are moved through the District by railway from a place outside the District to another place outside the District without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untraced or re-loaded within the District.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Order any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

(4.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall authorize movement into, within, or out of a Swine-Fever Infected Area in contravention of the provisions of any Order in Council or of the Lord Lieutenant.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

20.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice:—

(a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or

- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be diseased or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place as long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorised to grant such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

21. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

Swine Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

22. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine.)

(1.) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3.) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorised for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these cases.)

(7.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8.) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

- (a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and
- (b.) the Local Authority,

the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(9.) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or Suspected Swine.

23—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or

(b.) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or

(c.) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or

(e.) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f.) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

24. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

25.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

26.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

27.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

28.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

29. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

30. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1894, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

31. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or buried or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Prizing Council.

32. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Prizing Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue so to make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

33.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

(2.) Forms given in any former Order, which have been before the commencement of this Order required and are already printed for use, may also be used, so far as they are suitable, and with the requisite adaptations.

Offences.

34.—(1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, each not-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of swine being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6.) If in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, a carcass of a pig is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(7.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or waving, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any swine marked in pursuance of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, or counterfeits any such mark, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the swine, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of August, 1897.

Ashbourne, C. Meath.
Powercourt. William O'Brien.
C. T. Redington. Ed. Martin.
Houssé Plunkett.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.*Orders Revoked.*

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1895. 24th October.	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.	The whole Order.
1894. 6th September.	The Movement into District (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1894.	The whole Order.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.*Form.*

(Art. 9 (1.))

Form A.*Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.*

The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

SWINE FEVER.To C.D. _____
of _____I, A.B. _____, of _____, being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for

the poor law union of _____, hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist (or within twenty-eight days to have existed) in the following place (that is to say,) [here insert the limits of the infected place].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all possible speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

Form B.

(Art. 20.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. _____
of _____

I, G.H. _____, of _____, being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely _____

to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice, the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say):—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is to send copies of this Notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

Form C.

(Art. 20.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.
The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. _____
of _____

I hereby inform you that the Notice signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 18—, prohibiting movement of the swine referred to in that Notice is hereby withdrawn and will cease to operate from and after the date hereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

(Signed) G.H.

The Inspector or other Officer giving this Notice is with all possible speed to send copies of this notice to, (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

THE PORTAL INSPECTION (IRELAND) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1896.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Government of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, G.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Government of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Additional Place of Inspection at the Port of Dublin.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895, animals intended for exportation from the port of Dublin by the vessels of the Dublin and Manchester Steamship Company may be inspected in the place described in the Schedule to this Order.

Time of Inspection.

2. The inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place between sunrise and sunset only; provided that the period of inspection may from time to time be extended or otherwise altered with the special consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in each case.

Commencement.

3. This order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 12th day of October, 1898.

By their Excellencies' Command,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

SCHEDULE.

A yard belonging to the Dublin and Manchester Steamship Company situated at the river of 78 and 79, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, in the South Dock Ward, in the city of Dublin, having its entrance and exit at Sir John Rogerson's Quay.

THE SHEEP-SCAB (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CAPITULATION.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to a constable of the police force for the police district wherein the sheep is affected, or suspected, or to whom.

(2.) The constable shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) An Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

1. An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Act of 1894 and this Order.

Prohibition of Movement by Inspector of Local Authority.

3.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority, on being satisfied of the existence of sheep-scab, shall forthwith take such steps as may be practicable to secure the isolation of any sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, or which have been in the same flock or in the same field, yard, shed, or other like place, with sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and for that purpose may serve a Notice

in writing (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep requiring that such sheep be detained on or in any farm, field, yard, shed, or other place specified in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force,—

- (a.) to move such sheep from or out of such place of detention; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such place any other sheep that may be therein or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other sheep into such place; or
- (d.) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which the Notice applies; or
- (e.) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcass of a sheep, or any dung, fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which the Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, after all necessary disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of such Inspector.

(2.) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any sheep to which a Notice applies to some other place of detention is expedient for isolation, feeding, or other necessary purpose, may serve a further similar Notice on the owner or person in charge of the sheep requiring that the sheep be detained on or in such other place, and thereupon such sheep may be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained, and isolated in accordance with such further Notice. If any sheep affected with sheep-scab is moved in pursuance of such further notice, the movement shall, when practicable, be made in a suitable vehicle.

(3.) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4.) Before a Notice is so withdrawn the Local Authority shall satisfy themselves that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention specified in such Notice are free from sheep-scab.

(5.) An Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) The Local Authority;
- (iii.) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Treatment of Sheep detained under preceding Article.

4. (1.) Where a Notice under the preceding Article has been served, the owner or person in charge of the sheep to which the Notice applies shall from time to time, if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority, cause all such sheep to be treated in the presence, and to the satisfaction, of an Inspector of the Local Authority with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Provided that sheep which have been so treated under and in accordance with this Article shall not be again required to be treated until after the expiration of 14 days.

(2.) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Disinfection for Sheep-Scab.

5.—(1.) Any place in which a sheep affected with, or suspected of sheep-scab, has been kept, and all vehicles, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleaned and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows:

- (a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such sheep shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such sheep has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or soaked with water; then
- (c.) The same parts of the place shall be washed over with lime-wash or some other disinfectant approved by an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleaned and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be, where practicable, cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (e.) Every vehicle, utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for other sheep, be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or soaked with water, and where practicable, washed over with lime-wash prepared from freshly burnt lime or some other disinfectant approved by the Inspector.

(2.) If the owner or occupier of any such place fail to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for such default, to cause such place and things to be cleaned and disinfected, and to recover summarily the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier.

(3.) Where the power of causing any place or thing to be cleaned and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner and occupier and person in charge of the place or thing shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose, and any person failing to give such facilities shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

6.—(1.) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of sheep-scab into their District, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement, by land or by water of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland.

(2.) Where a Local Authority has made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of sheep into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any sheep so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation, within the District of such other Local Authority.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

7. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spread of sheep-scab, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating

the movement by land or by water of sheep within the whole of their District, or within any part or parts thereof.

Notice of Regulations to Railway Companies.

8. A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under either of the two last preceding Articles of this Order to every railway company having a railway station within the limits of the Local Authority, or within the part of such District to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5 Kildare street, Dublin.

Power to make Regulations not to be delegated.

9. The power to make Regulations under this Order as to movement of sheep into their District or within their District shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee not to a Sub-Committee.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authority.

10. For the purposes of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, sheep shall not be deemed to be moved from, into, or within the District of a Local Authority, or within the part of the District, to which the Regulation applies, where they are moved through the District, or such part thereof, by railway from a place outside the District, or such part thereof, to another place outside the District or such part thereof, without unnecessary delay and without the sheep being untrucked or reloaded within the District, or such part thereof.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets, Sales, &c.

11. A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Sheep Affected with, or Suspected of, Sheep-Scab.

12.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to keep or place a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(g.) to allow a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sales thereof, or on common or rangeland land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(h.) But this Article shall operate subject to any provisions of this Order providing for or directing the movement of sheep in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in case of Contamination of last preceding Article.

13. Where a sheep is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority, or other officer appointed by them in that behalf, shall seize and remove and detain it, and, also, where the sheep is exposed in a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition, all other sheep in or on such market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, being or having been in the same dock or in contact with the sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab, and the sheep so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions:—

(Isolation of Sheep.)

(i.) If the Local Authority are satisfied that sheep-scab exists among the sheep so seized, the Local Authority shall cause the sheep, unless slaughtered under the following provision of this Article, to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there isolated under the provisions of Article 3 of this Order.

(Slaughter of Sheep.)

(ii.) A sheep so seized may, by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, be slaughtered at the place where it is seized or detained, or be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which case the sheep shall be moved to the slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(iii.) In case of a sheep affected with sheep-scab being seized, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or consignee of such market or other place, or any person, to again use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place where the sheep affected with sheep-scab was found, unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(Expenses.)

(iv.) The Local Authority may recover summarily the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Food and Water during Detention.

14. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a sheep under the Act of 1894 or this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Granting of Movement Licences.

15.—(1.) A Licence shall only be granted by or on behalf of a Local Authority for the movement of sheep under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, where in the opinion of the Local Authority or the person granting the Licence, as the case may be, the granting of such Licence is necessary or expedient.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, shall not be available if granted by the owner of the sheep to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner and consignee or other person selling the sheep or exposing the sheep for sale, or by the person or persons moved or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the sheep is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the sheep is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(3.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Terms and Conditions.

16.—(1.) Every person in charge of a sheep, carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, or of an Inspector or officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or officer.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

17.—(1.) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Movement of Sheep, &c., with Special Licence.

18. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, any sheep, carcass, or thing may be moved in any circumstances with a Licence of an Inspector or Officer appointed or authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, which Licence will only be granted where such Inspector or Officer, after inquiry, is satisfied that exceptional circumstances render the movement necessary or expedient.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

19. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

20. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Monthly Returns of Sheep-Scab.

21. When an Inspector of a Local Authority finds sheep-scab in his district, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Offences.

22.—(1.) If a sheep, or carcass, or thing is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice given under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcass, or thing is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleaning or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier and the person in charge of any place or thing in or in respect of which the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3.) If a person in charge of a sheep, or carcass, or thing being moved, where under this Order, or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, fails, on demand made under this Order, to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4.) If a person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, allows a sheep to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Documents and Forms.

23. Except where otherwise provided in this Order a Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspectors and officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation.

24. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector;

“Carcass” means the carcass of a sheep, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, fleece, wool, skin, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Remission of Order.

25. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such

revocation shall not revive any part of any Order revoked by, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under, the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

26. All regulations made by a Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, and which relate to movement of sheep into their District from other Districts, or to movement of sheep within their District, or to the prohibition or regulation of the exposure or sale of sheep in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or by Order in Council or Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

Extent.

27. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

28. This Order shall come into operation on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Short Title.

29. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP-SCAB (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 2nd day of November, 1898.

Ashbourne, C.

G. W. Balfour.

William O'Brien.

John Atkinson.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.*Form A.**(Article 3.)*

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.D. of

I, A.R.

, of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the of [or being an Inspector or other officer appointed by or duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby require the following sheep, namely:

to be detained on or in [here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained], and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn,—

(a.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any sheep to which this Notice applies; or

(b.) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

- (c) to move any other sheep into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep to which this Notice applies; or
- (e) to remove from or out of such place any carcass of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcass of a sheep, or any dung, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with sheep to which this Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, after all necessary disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of such Inspector.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed), A.R.

The Inspector or Officer giving this Notice is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to

(i) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(ii) The Local Authority;

(iii) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued, provides that if a sheep, or carcass, or thing is moved in contravention of such Order, or of this Notice, the owner of the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the sheep, carcass, or thing, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the sheep, carcass, or thing is moved are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to the penalties thereby prescribed.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A) to Owner or Person in Charge of Sheep Prohibiting Movement.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

To C.D. of

I, A.R., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the of [for being as Inspector or Officer appointed by or duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant], hereby withdraw as from this day of , 18 , the Notice prohibiting movement signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed), A.R.

Copies of this Notice are to be sent with all practicable speed to

(i) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;

(ii) The Local Authority;

(iii) The Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1893. 17 June.	Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1895.	The whole Order.

THE DUBLIN PUBLIC SALES AND LAIRS ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

GERALD FITZGERALD.

A. M. PORTER.

We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This order may be cited as "The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1898."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Public sale" includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and at which animals of different owners are exposed; but does not include an exhibition:

"Lair" means any place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed at a public sale within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin:

"Animals" means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep and swine:

"Veterinary Department" means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Order.

4. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any contract, licence, or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with

the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty incurred under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Public Sales.

5. No public sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Places of Public Sale.

6.—(1.) Every place in which a public sale of animals is held within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used.

(2.) Every such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Licences for Lairs.

7. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.

8.—(1.) Every lair shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, manure, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Offences.

9.—(1.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(ii.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(iii.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleaning and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 19th day of November, 1898.

William O'Brien,
Rd. Martin.

Joseph M. Meade
William D. Andrews

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1893, 30 September.	The Dublin Market and Lair Order of 1893.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1898.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CADOGAN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, be virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1895, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Prohibition of Exportation of Unfit Horses.

1. It shall not be lawful to convey in a vessel from any part in Ireland any horse which, owing to age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause, cannot be so conveyed without cruelty during the intended passage and on landing.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Horses.

2. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels in or on which horses are carried from any port or place in Ireland to any port or place outside the British Islands, except vessels belonging to Her Majesty.

(Fittings of Vessels.)

(i.) Each horse shall be carried in a separate box or stall of sufficient size, which shall be so constructed as to be of a substantial character, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of a horse thrown against it.

(ii.) The floor of each box or stall shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens, or shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(iii.) Each box or stall shall be provided with suitable means for securing the horse carried.

(iv.) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to horses shall be properly and securely secured off.

(v.) Horses while on board a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather.

(Ventilation.)

(vi.) All parts of the vessel on which horses are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated. All such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the horses carried.

(Light.)

(vii.) All parts of the vessel over which the horses pass, or in which they are stabled, shall be properly lighted, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the horses.

(Passage Ways.)

(viii.) Between every two rows of horses, and in front of every single row of horses, there shall be a passage-way of a minimum width of one foot and six inches, which passage-way shall be kept free of obstruction.

(Food and Water.)

(ix.) Horses carried on a vessel shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

(Securing of Horses.)

(x.) All horses while being carried on a vessel shall be securely tied by the head.

(Approaches, Gangways, and other Apparatus.)

(xi.) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages, and other apparatus used for the loading of horses on a vessel, shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the horses.

(Attendance.)

(xii.) A vessel on which horses are carried shall carry a sufficient number of qualified attendants to properly tend the horses.

Water at Shipping Places.

3. At every place in Ireland where horses are put on board of vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of suitable water for the horses; and water shall be supplied them gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any horse.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Horses shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Sections forty-three and seventy-four (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors); and of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as provide for offences and legal proceedings.

Offences.

6. If any horse is conveyed, or anything is done or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the person in charge of the horse in respect of which—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place in which (as the case may be) the same is done or omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

"The British Islands" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man;

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

8. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the EXPORTATION OF HORSES (IRELAND) ORDER of 1898.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 16th day of December, 1898.

Ashbourne, C.
William O'Brien.
Ed. Martin.

G. W. Balfour
John Atkinson.
William D. Andrews.

II.—CIRCULARS UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
24th January, 1896.

RABIES.

No. 52/95.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to ask again the attention of the Local Authority to the arrangements described in my Circular letter of 18th June, 1896, for experimental investigations into suspected cases of Rabies.

Since the 1st July last, the date on which the existing Rabies and Muzzling of Dogs Orders in Council came into force, there has been a marked decrease in the number of reported outbreaks of the disease as compared with the preceding half-year.

The figures are as follows:—

	Cases.
Half year ended 31st December, 1895, . . .	161
Half year ended 30th June, 1896, . . .	335

The continued strict enforcement of the existing Regulations will, it is hoped, result at no very distant date in the eradication of Rabies from Ireland. In the meantime it is very important that every available means should be taken for the verification of the disease in all suspected cases; and I am accordingly to suggest that the Local Authority should at once instruct their Inspector to despatch in each case at the earliest possible moment to—

A. C. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., F.R.C.V.,
Medical School,
Trinity College,
Dublin,

the head of every dog or cat suspected of Rabies which has died or been slaughtered. When the Inspector, after post-mortem examination and inquiry into the history of a case, has any hesitation in expressing a definite opinion as to the disease, it is very desirable, whether a human being has been bitten or not, that an experimental investigation should take place.

For the purpose of this investigation it is not necessary that the entire carcase should be sent. The head of the animal should be packed in a tin box, and immersed in cheap glycerine, the box being securely fastened to prevent leakage.

It is essential for the purpose of identification that the address label on the box should state the name and address of the sender, the place and Poor Law Union from which sent, and the name and address of the owner of the animal, if known.

When the box is despatched a report should at the same time be forwarded to—

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,

giving full particulars of the case.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk
of each Local Authority.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1896.

SHEEP-SCAB.

No. 322/96.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to invite the attention of the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts to the provisions contained in Article 13 of the Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1895 (a further copy of which is enclosed), relative to the exposure of diseased or suspected sheep in markets or fairs, viz.:—

13. It shall not be lawful for any person:—

- To expose a diseased or suspected sheep in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale; or
- To place a diseased or suspected sheep in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where sheep are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

The Order further provides that when a sheep is exposed in contravention of these provisions, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them shall seize, and remove and detain it; and that it shall then be slaughtered or killed in the manner described in Article 14 of the Order.

The spread of the disease is, no doubt, to a considerable extent due to the presence of affected sheep at markets and fairs; and I am to suggest that the Local Authority, if they have not already done so, should give definite instructions to their Inspector to visit the principal fairs and markets in the Union for the purpose of examining the sheep exposed therein.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk
of each Local Authority.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
25th June, 1896.

RABIES.

No. 2253/96.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Justices to direct to my Circular Letter No. 52/95, of the 5th of January last, on the subject of Rabies in Ireland.

The Local Authority will, no doubt, be glad to learn that further progress has been made towards the eradication of the disease under the operation of the

Rabies and Muzzling of Dogs Orders at present in force.

During the five months ended May 31st of the present year the number of cases was 40, as compared with 103 in the last five months of 1897, and 297 in the five months ended 31st May, 1897.

In these circumstances the Local Authority will probably concur with Their Excellencies in the view that it is very desirable that steps should be taken to have an experimental investigation made in every case in which the Veterinary Inspector by whom a post mortem examination is made of any suspected dog or cat feels unable to certify that the case is not one of Rabies.

I am, therefore, to suggest that your Local Authority should now issue instructions, if they have not already done so, that in all cases in which their Inspector cannot give such a certificate, the head of the animal may be sent, at the earliest possible moment, to—

A. O. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Medical School, Trinity College,
Dublin,

in the manner indicated in the Circular above referred to.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk of each Union.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
12th November, 1898.

SWINE LAIRS.

No. 3380/98.

Sir.—With reference to the efforts that are being made for the eradication of Swine Fever in Ireland, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, for the information of the Local Authority, that there is reason to fear that this disease, which is of a highly contagious and infectious nature, has often been spread through the medium of lairs in towns in which swine belonging to different owners are from time to time rosted.

If any of the Swine occupying a Lair happen to be infected with Swine Fever, where the premises are not kept in a proper sanitary condition, and are not regularly cleaned and disinfected, the infection will cling to the Lair for a considerable time, and the disease will thus be conveyed to Swine rosted afterwards from day to day in the same premises.

It is desirable, therefore, in the interests of Swine owners generally, that the condition of Swine Lairs should receive constant attention, with a view of guarding as far as practicable against the extension of a disease from the ravages of which so much loss has, in the past, resulted.

His Excellency accordingly desires me to express a hope that the Local Authority will make inquiry in order to ascertain what places in their District are commonly used as Lairs for Swine, and will cause all such Lairs to be placed under the supervision of their officers with a view—

- (a.) Of requiring the premises to be put in a proper sanitary condition in any instance in which they may be found on inspection not to be in such a state at present; and

- (b.) Of having all such Lairs regularly inspected from time to time in future with the object of seeing that cleansing and disinfection are satisfactorily carried out.

To admit of cleansing and disinfection being enforced, it would be requisite for the Local Authority to adopt Regulations for that purpose under Article 27 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895; and I am to suggest that they should now do so.

A further copy of the Order is sent herewith, and a Draft Form of Regulations is also enclosed for consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Clerk
of each Local Authority.

Poor Law Union of
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND
1896.

THE ANIMALS (TRANSIT AND GENERAL) (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1895.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Swine Lairs.

Notice is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union of _____, acting as the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, on the _____ day of _____, 1898, the following Regulations were made:—

On and after the _____ day of _____, 1898, any premises in the poor Law Union of _____ that are commonly used as a lair for the roasting of swine, shall, on each day on which they are so used, and after they have been used, or at some other time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before they are again used, be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the owners, lessees, or occupiers of such premises in the following manner:—

- (i.) All parts of such lair with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of such lair shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such lair shall have applied to them a coating of lime wash, or be disinfected with some other suitable disinfectant to be approved by the Local Authority.
- (iv.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and all other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

By Order,
Clerk of the Union.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 1898.

*Circular to Railway Companies in Ireland on the
Inland Transit of Cattle.*

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
18th December, 1898.

No. 4625/98.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to enclose, for the information of your Directors, a copy of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the Inland Transit of Cattle (C. 8928).

Your Directors will observe that the Committee, which was a very representative one, state that they received evidence of a large amount of suffering endured by animals in transit, the mitigation of which is an end desired by all. They were also impressed by the statements made to them as to the deterioration in value of both store and fat cattle as the result of that suffering, and the heavy consequent loss both to the producer and to the country at large. The Committee point out that, whilst even the English and Scotch feeders appear to be at some disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors by reason of the condition in which their produce is placed on the market, the Irish owner, whether breeder or feeder, is in a much worse position.

His Excellency has now under consideration, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, the means by which effect can most readily be given to the recommendations of the Committee. It is hoped, however, that as there has been of recent years considerable improvement in the conditions of the transit of animals by rail, much of what remains

to be done may be effected through the voluntary action of the Companies engaged in the Cattle-carrying Trade.

His Excellency would be glad, therefore, if your Directors would give early and earnest attention to the carrying out of the improvements suggested by the Committee in their valuable report, especially as regards—

- (i.) The general use of pens or guides for loading, and the better construction of loading bulks;
- (ii.) The design, construction, and fitting of cattle trucks; and
- (iii.) The use of means or precautions for preventing animals from injuring one another while in transit.

The subject is one of the greatest importance to stock owners, and, indeed, to all classes of the population in a country where the Cattle Trade is a principal branch of commerce; and His Excellency relies upon the hearty co-operation of your Directors to secure those improved conditions of land transit which are essential in order to enable those engaged in the Irish Cattle Trade to hold their ground against the pressure of foreign competition.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.—Expenditure incurred by the Veterinary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1898, in connexion with Swine Fever and Rabies.

—	Compensation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidentals Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Defect Approval Paid by aids of Counciler.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever,	7,941 5 5	4,576 2 5	2,262 5 10	1,508 2 4	16,288 0 2	3,963 11 7	12,324 8 5
Rabies,	—	181 10 5	306 18 5	75 10 7	663 18 7	—	663 18 7
Total,	7,941 5 5	4,757 13 11	2,568 5 4	1,583 13 11	16,954 18 10	3,963 11 7	12,991 7 3

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year 1898.

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Comprehensive to Diseases of Animals Dispersed.			Isolation and Abolition of Diseases.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Spurred Animals.	Animals slaughtered or in custody in connection with diseased animals.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ARMAGH.							
Armagh,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	42 12 6
Ballynasc,	—	—	—	7 3 0	9 10 6	9 13 6	2 10 0
Ballymore,	—	—	—	29 10 0	0 0 0	29 10 0	—
Ballymore,	—	—	—	47 0 0	—	47 0 0	34 5 0
Belfast,	17 10 0	114 0 0	21 10 0	307 13 3	164 2 5	672 12 8	231 5 2
Larne,	135 15 0	135 0 0	120 15 0	34 9 0	0 0 0	34 9 0	—
Lisburn,	—	108 15 0	68 15 0	—	2 4 0	140 6 0	63 8 11
Co. ANTRIM.							
Armagh,	—	—	—	56 0 0	3 6 0	59 6 0	51 9 3
Larne,	—	—	—	24 0 0	1 11 0	56 11 0	27 10 0
Co. CAVAN.							
Ballyboone,	—	—	—	22 17 4	—	22 17 4	17 8 8
Ballyboone,	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	18 15 0
Cavan,	—	—	—	54 1 0	0 12 0	54 13 0	42 15 4
Creeshill,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Co. DOWN.							
Ballyboone,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Down,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	1 0 0
Glenties,	—	—	—	2 19 9	—	2 19 9	—
Inishowen,	—	—	—	—	3 17 0	3 17 0	—
Letterkenney,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	16 0 0
Midland,	—	—	—	21 0 0	1 1 0	21 1 0	37 1 3
Stranabur,	—	—	—	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	1 15 3
Co. DUBLIN.							
Ballyboone,	75 0 0	75 0 0	11 0 0	26 0 0	1 10 0	56 10 0	22 12 0
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	34 0 0	—	34 0 0	28 17 8
Killesh,	—	—	—	20 0 0	1 12 6	21 12 6	16 0 0
Newry,	—	—	—	16 12 8	0 10 0	16 22 8	—
Newtownards,	—	—	—	25 0 0	3 0 0	28 0 0	8 10 9
Co. FERMANAGH.							
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	100 5 0	4 6 0	112 11 0	36 3 0
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	23 10 9	—	23 10 9	16 15 4
Lisnakea,	—	—	—	25 10 0	—	25 10 0	10 0 3
Co. LONDONDERRY.							
Coleraine,	—	—	—	22 4 0	4 4 0	26 8 0	12 11 6
Larne,	—	—	—	27 3 0	—	27 3 0	18 11 9
Londonderry,	—	—	—	112 19 0	0 11 0	112 30 0	67 6 7
Magherafelt,	115 0 0	—	15 0 0	24 7 0	0 1 10	40 9 4	46 15 0
Co. MONAGHAN.							
Carrikeross,	—	—	—	26 10 0	1 10 0	27 20 0	42 5 0
Carrikeross,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 11 0
Cloone,	—	—	—	24 12 0	—	24 12 0	10 4 1
Monaghan,	—	—	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—
Co. TROUBLE.							
Carlingford,	—	—	—	23 12 0	—	23 12 0	11 16 6
Glenties,	—	—	—	20 19 1	—	20 19 1	1 9 6
Co. Down,	—	25 0 0	0 0 0	26 9 0	—	26 9 0	16 0 0
Dungannon,	—	—	—	25 1 0	0 5 0	25 6 0	16 20 6
Omagh,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	12 10 6
Strabane,	—	—	—	49 3 0	2 10 0	51 3 0	34 6 3
TOTAL, ULSTER.	65 5 0	161 15 0	253 0 0	1,698 2 4	222 6 0	2,374 11 4	1,864 6 7

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1898 in respect of expenses incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders.

‡ In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for cattle slaughtered on account of rabies.

§ In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for cattle slaughtered on account of anthrax.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1898—continued.

Union.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						A sum equal to the amount paid to the Local Authorities from the Excess of the Rates (Excess of Rates Paid).
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected or as having been in contact with diseased animals.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CLARE.							
Ballyvaughan,	—	—	—	30 10 0	—	30 10 0	81 0 6
Corrofin,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—
Ennis,	—	—	—	26 7 6	—	26 7 6	—
Ennistymon,	—	—	—	50 0 0	1 3 6	51 3 6	130 5 10
Killduffert,	—	—	—	31 0 0	—	31 0 0	65 7 3
Kilrush,	—	—	—	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	27 10 0
Scariff,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	25 6 6
Tulla,	—	—	—	33 0 0	0 1 0	33 1 0	16 0 0
Co. CORK.							
Bandon,	—	—	—	55 15 9	—	55 15 9	29 2 10
Bantry,	—	—	—	22 13 6	—	22 13 6	10 0 0
Castletown,	—	—	—	12 0 0	4 2 6	16 2 6	—
Closakilly,	—	—	—	85 0 0	0 3 6	85 3 6	32 10 0
Cork,	—	—	—	342 7 0	68 11 0	410 8 0	331 3 4
Dunmoreway,	—	—	—	40 9 6	—	40 9 6	16 10 3
Ferney,	—	—	—	70 1 3	—	70 1 3	—
Kanturk,	—	—	—	73 10 0	1 12 0	74 2 0	35 14 6
Kinsale,	—	—	—	40 4 3	0 16 6	40 20 9	19 12 6
Macroom,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Mallow,	—	—	—	88 19 0	1 0 6	89 19 6	—
Midleton,	—	—	—	64 19 0	4 2 3	68 21 3	34 7 0
Millstreet,	—	—	—	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	9 7 3
Minchinstown,	—	—	—	40 6 0	0 11 2	40 17 2	17 12 0
Skibbereen,	—	—	—	44 0 0	—	44 0 0	—
Skull,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	15 0 0
Youghal,	—	—	—	115 2 0	10 13 8	125 17 3	59 1 6
Co. KERRY.							
Cahersiveen,	—	—	—	120 0 0	1 2 0	121 2 0	60 11 0
Diegle,	—	—	—	130 0 0	—	130 0 0	65 13 0
Kemare,	—	—	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	18 10 0	—
Killarney,	—	120 15 0	120 15 0	80 15 0	1 16 6	81 31 6	265 6 9
Listowel,	—	—	—	113 0 0	0 7 6	113 7 6	57 10 6
Trillick,	—	—	—	105 0 0	6 18 3	111 18 3	95 5 6
Co. LIMERICK.							
Croom,	—	—	—	73 0 0	—	73 0 0	—
Kilbucklock,	—	—	—	100 0 0	0 18 7	100 18 7	90 5 6
Limerick,	—	175 0 0	175 0 0	141 14 4	6 19 9	147 34 3	511 6 4
Newcastle,	—	—	—	84 0 0	0 10 6	84 10 6	60 0 0
Rathkale,	—	—	—	109 16 0	—	109 16 0	79 6 0
Co. TIPPERARY.							
Borrisokane,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 6
Carrick-on-Haig,	—	—	—	75 0 0	9 10 6	84 10 6	39 15 9
Castle,	—	—	—	91 6 0	1 19 11	92 4 11	61 6 3
Claydon,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Clonsilla,	—	—	—	84 9 6	—	84 9 6	43 0 0
Neagh,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	—
Roscrea,	—	—	—	96 7 0	2 12 6	98 9 6	—
Thurles,	—	—	—	30 11 8	—	30 11 8	—
Tipperary,	—	—	—	72 0 0	—	72 0 0	334 17 3
Co. WATERFORD.							
Bungah,	—	—	—	110 0 0	1 4 6	111 4 6	65 0 0
Kilnasheehan,	—	—	—	55 0 0	1 1 6	56 1 6	53 4 8
Lismore,	—	—	—	41 0 0	—	41 0 0	30 10 0
Waterford,	—	—	—	143 0 0	10 16 3	153 16 3	75 13 3
TOTAL, MUNSTER.	1 10 0	124 15 0	125 5 0	3,336 16 2	195 9 0	3,532 10 9	2,158 3 7

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1898 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for animals slaughtered on account of disease.

‡ In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for animals slaughtered as suspected of disease.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1898—continued.

Unions.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Land Revenue Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
	Stunted Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with Stunted Animals.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CARLOW.								
Carlow,	—	—	—	90 0 0	0 18 10	90 18 10	26 7 8	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Balepherry,	—	—	—	123 0 0	0 10 8	123 10 8	81 3 3	
Dublin, North,	—	—	—	290 16 0	8 19 2	299 15 2	145 8 9	
Dublin, South,	—	—	—	267 17 7	8 6 6	274 4 1	—	
Rathdown,	—	—	—	280 0 0	21 18 3	291 18 3	128 12 11	
Co. KILDARE.								
Ady,	—	—	—	114 1 6	6 9 0	120 10 6	118 8 0	
Colbride,	—	—	—	108 0 0	—	108 0 0	54 0 6	
Near,	—	12 0 0	2 0 0	99 10 0	5 18 6	107 8 6	19 19 6	
Co. KILKENNY.								
Callan,	—	—	—	60 0 0	1 1 0	51 1 0	25 0 0	
Cattinacree,	—	—	—	22 13 0	6 10 6	23 3 6	—	
Kilnew,	—	—	—	72 17 4	—	72 17 4	30 2 3	
Thomastown,	—	—	—	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	37 10 0	
Uringford,	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	15 0 6	
Kinn's Co.								
Kilberry,	—	—	—	26 10 0	—	26 10 0	30 8 1	
Panostown,	—	—	—	70 0 0	8 1 4	73 1 4	36 10 8	
Tellinane,	—	—	—	75 0 0	8 16 2	81 16 2	38 0 0	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0	
Granard,	—	—	—	41 0 0	6 9 8	51 8 8	15 11 6	
Longford,	—	—	—	31 4 8	1 4 8	32 0 0	—	
Co. LORE.								
Ardee,	—	—	—	60 0 0	1 8 6	61 8 6	30 2 6	
Droghda,	—	—	—	88 0 0	2 13 0	90 13 0	25 0 0	
Dundalk,	—	110 0 0	10 8 0	84 0 0	3 17 0	107 17 0	55 10 0	
Co. MEATH.								
Beshaughlin,	—	—	—	78 4 0	—	78 4 0	45 9 0	
Kells,	—	—	—	94 18 8	—	94 18 8	41 10 9	
Nesim,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	61 10 0	
Oldcastle,	—	—	—	48 10 0	—	48 10 0	13 17 6	
Tina,	—	—	—	88 4 8	9 18 0	97 18 0	192 2 9	
Queen's Co.								
Abbeyleix,	—	—	—	48 0 0	—	48 0 0	29 10 0	
Monastereifel,	—	—	—	80 0 0	4 7 0	84 7 0	30 0 0	
Co. WESTMEATH.								
Athlone,	—	—	—	76 8 9	—	76 8 9	26 14 6	
Behin,	—	—	—	37 0 0	—	37 0 0	26 0 0	
McLinger,	—	—	—	110 0 0	2 8 6	112 8 6	88 9 3	
Co. WEXFORD.								
Eniscorthy,	—	—	—	73 16 6	1 13 7	75 10 1	60 9 0	
Geary,	—	—	—	72 10 0	9 0 6	74 10 6	56 4 1	
New Ross,	—	—	—	118 0 0	1 9 6	121 8 6	65 15 7	
Wexford,	—	—	—	60 0 0	2 17 5	62 17 5	184 18 11	
Co. WICKLOW.								
Ballyglass,	—	—	—	50 0 0	1 4 10	51 4 10	25 7 9	
Rushlun,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	82 10 0	
Sillagh,	—	—	—	67 9 0	6 15 0	67 15 0	40 12 6	
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	3,364 0 10	96 3 7	3,479 4 5	2,050 11 8	

* It may even be assumed that the amounts entered in this column include some repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1898 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† It may even be assumed that the amounts entered represent compensation paid for animals slaughtered as suspected of Rabies.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians), during the year 1898—continued.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount expended during the year in the Local Authorities from the General Rate's Revenue Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Disposed Animals.	Animals slaughtered as nuisances, or as having been so treated with disordered Animals.	Total.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.							
Co. GALWAY.							
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	45 0 0	1 14 0	46 14 0	22 19 0
Chilfen,	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—
Galway,	—	—	—	60 0 0	18 10 1	78 10 1	30 0 0
Glentiesmaddy, . . .	—	—	—	42 7 0	—	42 7 0	17 10 0
Gort,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	28 10 0	—	28 10 0	11 2 0
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	9 0 0
Oughtersford,	—	—	—	28 0 0	—	28 0 0	—
Partanna,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
Tum,	—	—	—	85 0 3	—	85 0 3	33 14 8
Co. LUTHER.							
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	26 8 0
Maerhamilton,	—	—	—	62 1 0	0 5 0	62 6 0	104 18 1
Moill,	—	—	—	52 14 11	—	52 14 11	13 12 0
Co. MAYO.							
Bellina,	—	110 10 0	10 10 0	106 17 5	—	119 7 5	—
Ballinacree,	—	—	—	61 8 2	1 10 0	62 18 2	42 10 7
Beltmullet,	—	—	—	10 10 4	—	10 10 4	6 15 2
Castlerea,	—	—	—	59 12 0	—	59 12 0	35 1 0
Claremorris,	—	—	—	50 0 0	0 10 6	50 10 6	—
Killybeg,	—	—	—	72 0 0	—	72 0 0	32 0 2
Swineford,	—	11 10 0	1 10 0	55 16 0	—	56 6 0	—
Westerport,	—	—	—	42 17 6	—	42 17 6	—
Co. ROSSNARE.							
Boyle,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	41 0 0
Castlerea,	—	—	—	50 0 0	2 8 0	52 8 0	31 11 0
Boonammon,	—	—	—	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	50 0 0
Strokestown,	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	32 0 0
Co. SLIGO.							
Dromore, West,	—	—	—	40 17 4	2 13 0	43 10 4	31 8 11
Sligo,	—	—	—	88 0 0	1 5 0	89 5 0	43 12 8
Togherary,	—	—	—	28 0 9	—	28 0 9	—
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT, .	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,282 1 1	20 17 7	1,302 18 8	717 1 0
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
ULSTER,	63 5 0	108 15 0	255 0 0	1,038 2 4	221 0 0	2,374 11 4	1,084 6 7
MIDLAND,	1 10 0	134 15 0	126 5 0	3,308 16 2	120 0 0	3,558 16 2	2,633 3 7
LEINSTER,	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	3,364 0 10	96 6 7	3,472 4 5	2,088 11 3
CONNAUGHT,	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	1,382 1 1	20 17 7	1,402 18 8	717 1 0
TOTAL, IRELAND, .	64 15 0	340 10 0	405 5 0	10,181 0 5	478 16 2	11,059 4 7	5,763 5 7

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1898 in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In three cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for Animals slaughtered as nuisances or as having been so treated with disordered Animals.

IV.—ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1898 inclusive.
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874.	4,394,736	4,441,000	1,393,188	250,733	547,279	108,439
1875.	4,316,288	4,294,627	1,335,818	279,661	548,118	108,255
1876.	4,317,446	4,393,127	1,425,842	264,969	536,861	102,516
1877.	3,967,286	3,967,208	1,468,713	267,267	525,468	103,662
1878.	3,953,129	4,061,124	1,369,209	279,324	536,415	108,464
1879.	4,067,773	4,067,963	1,672,665	273,848	596,686	106,339
1880.	3,921,912	3,967,463	1,653,208	265,759	562,186	106,257
1881.	3,836,280	3,894,333	1,659,339	266,678	574,766	107,143
1882.	3,867,211	3,697,236	1,434,128	269,272	565,923	107,282
1883.	4,066,553	3,269,211	1,348,364	263,146	561,427	108,760
1884.	4,112,380	3,266,512	1,306,336	254,611	562,459	101,238
1885.	4,206,661	3,426,656	1,303,662	264,237	579,460	107,179
1886.	4,193,924	3,366,643	1,504,142	266,126	579,236	106,265
1887.	4,167,484	3,377,686	1,498,466	271,729	567,234	106,612
1888.	4,066,393	3,426,689	1,367,666	253,676	566,366	103,132
1889.	4,064,374	3,769,167	1,264,676	263,553	604,160	104,586
1890.	4,216,216	4,223,265	1,376,266	327,144	614,666	113,616
1891.	4,448,211	4,722,663	1,367,712	354,237	631,478	116,266
1892.	4,500,105	4,937,777	1,113,472	323,236	626,262	112,636
1893.	4,464,657	4,431,456	1,166,417	323,173	646,129	116,726
1894.	4,591,639	4,192,190	1,336,329	336,367	632,336	124,213
1895.	4,566,663	3,913,446	1,336,664	364,636	666,142	124,466
1896.	4,466,133	4,366,711	1,466,366	364,445	656,175	136,721
1897.	4,464,674	4,332,666	1,212,336	399,666	636,436	126,233
1898.	4,465,242	4,397,374	1,366,662	366,261	676,636	126,572

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1890 to 1896, inclusive.
(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Year.	Dogs.	Year.	Dogs.
1890.	363,146	1896.	364,667
1891.	363,512	1897.	364,677
1892.	367,666	1898.	364,841
1893.	365,666	1899.	369,737
1894.	339,372	1900.	414,657
1895.	361,116	1901.	416,754
1896.	361,644	1902.	423,234
1903.	363,679	1903.	423,146
1904.	366,262	1904.	461,679
1905.	372,311		

V.—TABLES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force in Ireland, to the 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each Year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878, . . .	20	1,268	2,758	2,612	146	—	—
1879, . . .	20	946	2,081	1,943	88	—	—
1880, . . .	21	539	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881, . . .	22	705	1,668	1,623	37	43	—
1882, . . .	17	534	1,325	1,328	26	99	—
1883, . . .	15	468	1,201	1,204	15	82	—
1884, . . .	9	463	1,104	1,153	11	13	—
1885, . . .	10	289	1,244	1,220	17	29	—
1886, . . .	4	843	1,080	1,041	9	101	—
1887, . . .	5	240	919	865	14	344	—
1888,* . . .	8	181	1,105	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889, . . .	4	106	638	480	8	241	—
9 months ended 31st August, 1890,† . .	1	79	475	478	2	1,536	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to Slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected Cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The figures quoted for 1890 are for the first eight months only. The figures relating to the last four months of 1890, and, in each subsequent year, will be found in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia existed, Number of Outbreaks confirmed, and Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto in each year from 1st September, 1890, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Acts, 1890, to the Year 1898, inclusive.

PERIODS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Cattle			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
Four months ended 31st December, 1890.	3	25	117	117	—	338	21
Year ended 31st December, 1891.	10	138	225	222	14	2,603	92
Do., 1892, . . .	8	86	459	451	8	4,039	207
Do., 1893, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	55	167
Do., 1894, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Do., 1895, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do., 1896, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., 1897, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
Do., 1898, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1878 to 1898, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1878,	—	—	908
1879,	1	1	64
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	10	8,810	114,502
1884,	12	31	1,129
1885 to 1898	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Swine Fever was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1850, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Excessive Deaths.						Swine slaughtered in killing pens, in which or within which reported in infection.	Swine slaughtered in other places, but found free from disease.
			Swine killed from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Dead.	Recovered.	Swine (killed) at the end of each year.		
1850,	15	31	—	200	40	300	48	3	—	—
1851,	15	48	2	211	58	120	58	—	—	—
1852,	15	30	—	257	14	307	65	—	—	—
1853,	15	419	—	1,158	67	800	228	56	—	—
1854,	20	225	15	561	18	608	180	8	—	—
1855,	20	425	6	1,273	109	840	324	28	—	—
1856,	22	495	26	1,636	307	879	351	15	—	—
1857,	22	606	15	1,960	427	1,369	299	7	—	—
1858,	24	580	7	1,558	459	771	194	15	—	—
1859,	25	573	37	781	728	428	105	1	—	—
1860,	22	565	1	1,054	435	627	107	5	—	—
1861,	18	258	2	376	651	324	308	6	—	—
1862,	22	557	5	480	120	228	308	1	—	—
1863 to 1893 (see Table 3)	22	188	1	414	95	319	48	7	—	—

* The figures quoted for 1850 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1861 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Swine Fever existed, Number of Outbreaks confirmed, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,* when the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council assumed the powers vested in them under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1893, with respect to Swine Fever, to the Year 1898, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as recovered, but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1895.*	310	163	729	295	54
Year ended 31st December, 1896.	7,619	8,968	22,517	7,745	4,619
Do., Do., 1897.	2,045	1,674	4,824	1,902	1,317
Do., Do., 1898.	739	505	1,545	3,311	1,428
Do., Do., 1897.	421	547	980	3,362	635
Do., Do., 1898.	323	361	869	3,341	461
Total.	12,457	6,266	27,234	22,569	6,812

* The Figures quoted for 1895 are for the last Year mentioned only. For the Figures relating to the First Ten Months of 1895 and to previous Years, see Table 4.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1898, inclusive.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Dec.
1893 (10 months).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	219
1894.	367	352	264	363	286	329	338	779	191	738	319	1267
1895.	426	393	407	261	238	219	303	303	125	16	47	40
1896.	48	152	152	87	25	70	51	84	48	21	30	15
1897.	44	65	44	62	44	68	28	76	58	15	15	22
1898.	20	36	28	59	36	36	41	58	98	9	11	17
Total.	850	925	1,017	967	1,012	1,015	1,065	1,215	605	885	444	1,889

TABLE 7.—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1898, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

Counties.	Unions.	Outbreaks confirmed.	Estimated Swine which Died.	Swine slaughtered, and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as exposed, but found free from Swine Fever.
MOUNTAIN—continued.						
Cork,	Bandon,	2	2	2	25	-
Do.,	Bantry,	17	7	22	115	8
Do.,	Cork,	4	6	25	24	2
Do.,	Dunamarey,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Ferry,	-	-	-	-	3
Do.,	Kestock,	1	1	2	4	-
Do.,	Macroom,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Malin,	1	4	6	8	4
Do.,	Millstreet,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Midleton,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Skibbereen,	-	-	1	5	-
Kerry,	Drake,	6	4	7	15	1
Do.,	Kilbenny,	10	19	26	100	7
Do.,	Lisnakeilly,	6	2	12	26	2
Do.,	Tulla,	10	15	19	112	2
Limerick,	Croom,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Kilmaclock,	-	-	-	-	2
Do.,	Limerick,	1	3	5	-	-
Do.,	Lisnaw,	1	1	-	4	1
Do.,	St. Mary's,	1	-	1	6	-
Do.,	Rathkeale,	12	14	20	90	18
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	1	2	-	7	-
Do.,	Cahir,	-	-	-	2	-
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	1	-	2	4	1
Do.,	Cahir,	2	1	8	22	2
Do.,	Clonmel,	1	2	4	19	-
Do.,	Barrow,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Tipperary,	-	-	-	8	-
Wexford,	Donnybrook,	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Waterford,	-	-	-	-	2
LOWLAND.						
Carlow,	Ballinglass,	1	-	1	1	-
Do.,	Carlow,	4	2	2	25	19
Dublin,	Balrathmore,	9	12	16	21	3
Do.,	Coleraine,	2	1	4	6	5
Do.,	Dublin, North,	20	21	124	546	40
Do.,	Dublin, South,	22	27	130	656	47
Do.,	Rathdown,	9	9	14	120	20
Kildare,	Athy,	1	11	13	60	8
Do.,	Ballinglass,	-	-	-	-	2
Do.,	Coleraine,	1	2	4	3	-
Do.,	Nam,	2	2	1	6	5
Kilkenny,	Castlecomer,	2	2	2	6	5
Do.,	Kilkenny,	2	1	4	4	10
Do.,	Thomastown,	2	1	1	4	2
Longford,	Longford,	1	4	4	29	7

TABLE 7.—(continued).—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland, which were reported during the Year 1898, with the Number of SWINE reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNION.	Outbreaks outbreak.	Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered, not found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Feaver.
LEINSTER—continued.						
Louth.	Ardee.	2	—	2	3	13
	Drogheda.	2	2	—	3	—
	Dundalk.	2	1	2	1	1
Meath.	Ardee.	—	—	—	—	2
	Kells.	—	—	—	—	1
	Trim.	2	1	4	44	4
Queen's.	Abbeyleix.	2	1	1	2	—
	Arly.	2	2	4	12	—
	Carlow.	1	1	1	14	16
	Mountstich.	—	—	—	—	1
Wexmouth.	Mellinger.	2	2	1	18	4
Wick.	Enniscorthy.	1	—	2	11	2
	Gorey.	2	2	4	14	2
	New Ross.	—	2	6	12	1
	Wexford.	3	2	21	54	6
Wicklow.	Ballinglast.	2	1	1	2	6
	Bathmore.	1	2	1	12	2
	Rockdown.	2	4	2	29	27
	Shillingleigh.	2	2	2	4	1
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway.	CHDra.	—	—	—	—	1
	Galway.	2	4	2	17	7
	Glenties.	—	2	2	25	2
	Glenties.	—	—	—	—	1
	Scriff.	1	—	1	2	—
Lond.	Tenn.	2	2	—	2	4
Lond.	Carroll on-Shannon.	—	—	—	—	1
Mort.	Bellin.	—	—	—	—	5
	Bellin.	1	2	—	—	—
	Bellin.	2	—	2	1	2
	Claremorris.	4	2	2	29	2
Roscommon.	Boyle.	—	—	—	—	1
	Carlow.	2	—	2	2	2
	Roscommon.	—	—	—	—	1
	Sligo.	1	1	1	—	1
Total for year ended 31st December, 1898.		212	261	699	2,241	443

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1898, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASE ANIMALS.				Animals * employed in husbandry in which no effort was made to prevent infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1878 from 1st Nov.*	3	4	3	—	2	—	—
1879,	12	12	45	1	22	0	—
1880,	12	25	27	2	25	—	—
1881,	11	21	28	—	20	8	—
1882,	11	12	30	—	22	8	—
1883,	16	23	68	1	66	2	—
1884,	8	6	4	2	6	—	—
1885,	9	22	46	9	25	—	22
1886,	3	3	7	—	7	—	—
1887,	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1888,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890,	2	2	10	—	10	—	1

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act in the year 1886.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the Year 1898, with the Number of Animals reported to have Died, or to have been Slaughtered.

Provinces.		Number of Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered diseased.	Cattle employed in husbandry in which no effort was made to prevent infection.
ULSTER,		1	1	2	—	1
MIDLAND,		—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,		1	1	3	—	—
CONNAUGHT,		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,		2	2	10	—	1

County.	Union.				
ULSTER.					
Antrim,	1. Lifford,	1	2	—	1
LEINSTER.					
Queen's,	1. Newcastle,	1	3	—	—
Total,		2	10	—	1

GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1874 to 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Counties reported.	Outbreaks.	DISEASE HORSES.						Horses slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as reported.
			Remaining from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Sold.	Recovered.	Remaining from the end of each year.		
1874	—	—	—	2	No Return.					
1875	12	—	—	12						
1876	10	22	—	30	36	—	2	—	—	—
1877	14	22	—	32	21	1	1	—	—	—
1878	16	25	—	26	18	2	2	1	—	—
1879	17	10	1	19	17	2	1	—	—	—
1880	8	14	—	10	13	2	—	—	—	—
1881	12	20	—	24	17	2	2	1	—	—
1882	9	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—	—
1883	9	14	—	10	14	—	2	—	—	—
1884	10	11	—	11	7	2	1	—	—	—
1885	5	20	—	12	9	1	2	—	—	—
1886	4	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
1887	7	15	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
1888	3	7	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
1889	2	2	—	10	10	—	—	—	6	—
1890	6	13	—	14	22	1	—	—	2	—
1891	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
1892	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	2	1 Horse.
1893	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2 Horses.
1894	4	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	12 Horses. 1 Ass.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1898, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Slaughtered.

Province.	Number of Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Horses slaughtered diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as reported.
ULSTER.	2	4	2	2	2
MUNSTER.	—	—	—	—	10
LEINSTER.	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND.	2	4	2	2	2

County.	Union.	Outbreaks.	Horses slaughtered diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as reported.
ULSTER.					
Armagh.	Belmont.	4	2	2	—
Down.	Banbridge.	—	—	—	10
Do.	Newry.	—	—	—	10
Londonderry.	Ballymore.	1	1	1	—
Do.	Magherafelt.	1	1	—	—
MUNSTER.					
Tipperary.	Rooskey.	—	—	—	10
Total for Ireland.		2	2	2	2

2 Horses.

2 Ass.

TABLE 13—(continued).—NUMBER OF CASES OF RABIES IN THE COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS OF IRELAND, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1898, with the Number of Dogs and other Animals reported to have been Killed, or to have Died.

COUNTRY.	UNION.	Cases reported.	DISEASES.				Animals classified as exported or as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	
			Killed.		Died.			
			Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.
CONTRACTS.								
Gulway.	Gulway.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Glenashlip.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Loughlin.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Trillick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Keshm.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Marinehead.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Mobile.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Moyn.	Ballinacorney.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Ballinacorney.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wexford.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Clarecastle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Forcedford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Westport.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Boyle.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Curry's-on-Shannon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Do.	Castletown.	1	1	1				

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been Attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act) to the Year 1898 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Cooper.	Number of Animals Attached.										Total.
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.		
1887,	30	288	94	31	29	4	3	14	-	2	428	
1888,	30	297	169	71	24	8	9	17	-	41	568	
1889,	50	240	95	38	19	8	5	11	-	-	403	
1890,	28	247	70	14	5	4	3	11	-	-	353	
1891,	27	262	88	62	8	4	4	12	69	11	470	
1892,	31	274	203	35	7	3	6	20	2	14	446	
1893,	31	269	199	17	13	1	5	19	-	-	424	
1894,	32	258	124	23	27	8	20	20	-	13	373	
1895,	26	247	122	16	17	8	8	17	-	14	371	
1896,	32	491	168	48	16	2	8	15	-	11	687	
1897,	32	394	58	21	10	1	6	11	-	14	489	
1898,	25	180	18	-	10	3	2	8	-	11	189	

* 1 January and 1 Feb.

† *Statins*.

- 8. Date:

SHEEP SCAR

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN IRELAND IN WHICH SHEEP SCAR WAS REPORTED BY THE INSPECTORS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH THE NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS REPORTED, AND THE NUMBER OF SHEEP ATTACKED FROM 1878 to 1898 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Number of Cattle reported from.	Cattle.	Estimated Sheep.	YEARS.	Number of Cattle reported from.	Cattle.	Estimated Sheep.
			Attached in each year.				Attached each year.
1878,	—	—	1,378	1882,	26	268	3,088
1879,	49	—	3,488	1883,	26	478	3,972
1880,	32	160	3,881	1884,	29	823	4,138
1881,	22	188	2,602	1885,	28	664	16,182
1882,	58	192	1,212	1886,	38	1,088	19,358
1883,	34	303	3,909	1887,	32	877	5,887
1884,	27	328	2,342	1888,	28	686	6,300
1885,	30	180	4,312	1889,	30	382	4,888
1886,	32	168	2,491	1890,	20	468	4,819
1887,	38	217	1,888	1891,	23	437	3,002
1888,	31	69	1,388				

TABLE 16.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1898, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

[illegible]

TABLE 16—(continued).—RETURNS of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Counties and Poor Law Unions of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1898, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Counties.	Unions.	Outbreaks.	Sheep Attacked.	Counties.	Unions.	Outbreaks.	Sheep Attacked.
MURDER—continued.				LAWSON—continued.			
Cork.	Bandon.	7	37	Longford.	Grange.	1	1
	Clonsilla.	1	25		Longford.	1	20
	Cork.	17	123	Louth.	Dundalk.	2	4
	Ferry.	4	20				
	Leixlip.	7	10				
	Kilnash.	11	84				
	Kilnash.	4	22	Meath.	Artes.	1	2
	Kilnash.	7	225		Drughda.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	15		Dunshaughlin.	1	21
	Kilnash.	2	2		Edmunds.	5	24
Kilnash.	2	2	Tril.		4	21	
Kerry.	Kilnash.	15	24	Queen's Co.	Albany.	2	16
	Kilnash.	4	24		Ally.	7	127
	Kilnash.	14	20		Marine.	1	21
Limerick.	Kilnash.	2	21		Kilnash.	2	2
	Kilnash.	4	22	Wexford.	Athlone.	2	11
	Limerick.	2	102		Ballymore.	1	2
	Midleton.	20	22		Wexford.	4	21
	Kilnash.	2	27	Wexford.	Enniscorthy.	10	24
	Kilnash.	2	22		Enniscorthy.	40	221
	Kilnash.	1	20		New Ross.	2	4
Kilnash.	2	11	Wexford.		4	10	
Tipperary.	Kilnash.	2	2	Wicklow.	Ballymore.	14	215
	Kilnash.	2	12		New Ross.	2	15
	Kilnash.	2	2		Ballymore.	7	126
	Kilnash.	2	2		Ballymore.	2	25
Waterford.	Kilnash.	1	2	CONTAGIOUS.			
	Kilnash.	1	12	Galway.	Ballymore.	1	24
	Kilnash.	2	2		Longford.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	15		Mount Bellew.	1	1
Wexford.	Kilnash.	2	2	Leitrim.	Ballymore.	1	1
	Kilnash.	2	2		Marine.	2	27
	Kilnash.	2	2		Marine.	1	27
	Kilnash.	2	2	Mayo.	Ballymore.	2	24
Yorkshire.	Kilnash.	2	2		Kilnash.	2	15
	Kilnash.	2	2		Wexford.	2	27
	Kilnash.	2	2	Roscommon.	Athlone.	2	12
	Kilnash.	2	2		Ballymore.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Carleton.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Kilnash.	2	2
Kilnash.	Kilnash.	2	2	Sligo.	Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
Kilnash.	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
Kilnash.	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
Kilnash.	Kilnash.	2	2		Sligo.	2	2
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	Kilnash.	2	2	Sligo.	2	2	
Kilnash.	Kilnash.	2	2</				

VI.—STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE L.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1878 to 1908 inclusive.

Year.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.					HORSES.					Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.		
	From British and Irish Owners.		Other Owners.	Total.	Cattle.	Total.	Dewy.	Wool.	Total.	Total Cattle, Export, and Sheep.	Cows.	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Total.					
	For Export.	Other Owners.																		
1874.	-	-	44,364	61,799	4,291	110,454	17,291	170,211	104,215	60,610	404,227	60,200	419,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1875.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1876.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1877.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1878.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1879.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1880.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1881.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1882.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1883.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1884.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1885.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1886.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1887.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1888.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1889.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1890.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1891.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1892.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1893.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1894.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1895.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1896.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1897.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1898.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1899.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1900.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1901.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1902.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1903.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1904.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1905.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1906.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1907.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1908.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1909.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1910.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1911.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1912.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1913.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1914.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1915.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1916.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1917.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1918.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1919.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1920.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1921.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1922.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1923.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1924.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1925.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1926.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	1,306,445
1927.	-	-	41,207	59,164	4,819	105,190	16,314	164,278	102,215	61,610	414,227	61,610	414,227	1,295,217	4,614	47	4,419	19,814	17,291	

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast,	297	81	107	22	1,106	8,402	6,738	15,140
Bolton,	16,510	161,080	100	3,475	329,945	8,508	59,934	68,442
Coleraine,	240	8,473	88	1	6,191	8,725	1,612	4,223
Cork,	5,591	26,090	384	65,807	81,872	28,468	86,023	84,491
Drogheda,	84,627	81,530	8	16	26,575	60,542	86,515	10,862
Dublin,	274,202	128,802	—	8,429	802,329	270,782	182,818	453,600
Dundalk,	4,288	10,250	824	479	29,071	10,400	12,936	23,336
Dundrum,	—	750	—	8	757	—	—	—
Greenore,	406	17,373	—	28	27,806	12,803	1,808	24,616
Larne,	1,408	20,964	—	6	21,401	814	948	2,064
Limerick,	26	2,467	1,864	—	4,417	276	186	462
Londonderry, . . .	18,648	85,778	561	6,408	75,796	26,653	14,821	41,474
Newry,	1,802	8,746	—	6	12,558	2,190	8,056	6,086
Portlaoigh,	66	567	56	—	627	628	64	247
Rosario,	1,000	1,000	—	—	8,214	6,736	4,564	5,584
Sligo,	51	2,764	—	—	2,815	22,142	6,273	28,415
Warrington,	—	286	—	—	208	78	—	78
Waterford,	22,716	84,408	883	683	28,868	27,670	85,180	66,861
Westport,	1,508	—	—	—	1,508	14,820	2,486	29,344
Wexford,	2,566	6,682	1	1	6,846	22,368	2,262	24,630
Total,	274,719	487,005	6,121	22,293	803,132	646,168	285,280	931,448

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Lambs.	Total.
Armagh,	2,506	16,829	27	1	27,462	20	127	147
App.,	2,512	68,872	73	689	26,013	228	184	204
Barn.,	6,567	16,726	16	6	23,308	377	78	455
Belfast,	6,567	20,880	1	18,704	25,688	21,120	21,764	42,884
Cardiff,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falmouth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestwood,	4,001	18,816	22	201	23,040	4,208	6,022	11,230
Glasgow,	47,682	20,671	8,447	16,381	108,196	5,586	5,164	10,750
Greenock,	89	648	2	629	629	644	26	670
Holyhead,	45,673	66,656	—	841	108,206	21,741	47,279	216,200
Liverpool,	106,140	219,471	821	16,166	212,212	227,128	216,427	443,555
Lond.,	—	21	—	8	29	—	—	—
Manchester,	2,646	1,787	—	1	7,512	4,708	8,876	11,584
Millar,	6,386	20,669	11	17,126	48,667	28,888	42,028	60,916
Monaghan,	4,600	60,227	—	88	24,611	22,566	6,801	17,767
Newcastle,	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
Newport,	—	284	—	77	561	6,626	1,004	8,416
Plymouth,	244	2,483	—	664	8,511	22	2	24
Portsmouth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stitch,	6,402	6,106	—	—	14,218	40	86	126
Southampton, . . .	1,506	723	—	1,361	3,567	420	102	207
Sunder.,	1,248	97,148	—	8	24,262	273	611	1,059
Whitehaven,	—	7,127	—	8	2,246	122	8	130
Total,	675,279	486,900	4,121	28,688	803,140	449,188	628,800	1,077,988

the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Exports.			Certs.	Receipts.				Males or Females.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Home Ports.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.		Sub- skins.	Skinn.	Gillings.	Total.				
5,055	-	5,055	-	-	15	10	25	1	9	14,744	Belmont.
86,517	10,657	97,174	486	44	4,121	6,200	16,367	-	86	100,044	Belmont.
300	884	1,184	1	-	8	4	12	-	1	6,077	Coleraine.
45,310	288	45,598	14	4	5,110	1,545	5,655	1	418	99,373	Cork.
10,441	66	10,507	37	-	145	540	685	-	1	121,042	Drogheda.
10,218	819	11,037	84	84	7,894	5,545	13,439	1	714	90,710	Galway.
80,710	418	81,128	3,188	-	5,086	685	5,771	-	648	75,788	Glenties.
-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	3	248	Glenties.
5,847	410	6,257	461	9	3,044	1,720	4,764	-	6	97,046	Greensboro.
410	10,548	11,058	-	7	80	373	453	-	37	44,546	Larne.
-	37	37	-	-	9	5	14	-	4	4,708	Larne.
13,248	4,814	18,062	6	-	934	382	1,316	1	48	10,882	Londonderry.
4,022	-	4,022	196	-	80	61	141	-	79	86,184	Newry.
400	711	1,111	1	-	9	3	12	-	-	2,448	Portmah.
4,381	-	4,381	-	1	6	6	12	1	-	16,180	Reahen.
10,210	-	10,210	4	-	20	16	36	-	2	56,565	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	Warrington.
40,816	87	40,903	1	4	1,803	6,208	8,011	4	100	87,341	Waterford.
5,448	-	5,448	-	24	96	7	103	-	1	37,321	Westport.
10,540	-	10,540	-	-	41	68	109	-	8	45,500	Wexford.
104,710	81,047	185,757	3,936	140	16,200	26,164	42,364	11	2,366	1,718,701	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

Exports.			Certs.	Receipts.				Males or Females.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Home Ports.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.		Sub- skins.	Skinn.	Gillings.	Total.				
5,055	4,404	9,459	619	4	666	1,214	3,918	-	66	10,000	Antwerp.
604	10,100	10,704	117	6	68	518	592	-	-	86,503	Ayr.
10,220	66	10,286	-	9	100	668	7,684	-	1	41,178	Barnes.
10,810	4	10,814	6	4	110	1,412	1,522	1	479	166,118	Bristol.
5	-	5	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	16	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	9	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	13	Falmouth.
4,818	87	4,905	11	16	1,809	1,800	3,609	-	18	41,100	Fleetwood.
10,710	8,706	19,416	14	8	1,418	1,477	2,895	-	24	107,313	Glasgow.
24	804	828	-	8	54	68	122	-	-	1,215	Greenwich.
101,010	468	101,478	418	67	8,508	3,807	12,315	6	10	105,910	Holyhead.
170,116	1,002	171,118	4,004	41	4,614	4,617	9,231	6	7,018	60,704	Liverpool.
-	-	-	1	-	5	7	12	-	1	81	London.
11,007	-	11,007	9	7	318	108	426	-	8	60,503	Manchester.
11,210	16	11,226	8	4	5,119	9,441	14,560	1	108	126,617	Milford.
10,040	78	10,118	9	-	73	66	139	1	97	78,111	Newcastle.
-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	61	Newham.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8,640	Newport.
440	-	440	-	-	19	67	86	-	-	3,619	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Portsmouth.
101	-	101	-	-	67	66	133	-	-	13,218	Stoke.
1,004	-	1,004	-	-	60	161	221	-	184	4,669	Southampton.
8	8,504	8,512	-	7	60	368	436	-	97	37,118	Sturminster.
-	-	-	100	-	160	361	521	-	16	7,618	Whitcomb.
104,710	81,047	185,757	3,936	140	16,200	26,164	42,364	11	2,366	1,718,701	Total.

TABLE 4.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	18,897	187	5,738	83	1,068	—	5	25,978
Dundee,	1,594	10	1,894	180	393	—	7	3,978
Newry,	1,634	—	313	838	41	—	39	3,847
Total,	22,125	197	8,122	301	1,502	—	41	33,847

AYR.

Belfast,	22,970	451	6,532	187	378	—	—	30,518
Dublin,	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
Larne,	2,938	383	4,538	—	6	—	—	7,865
Total,	26,122	834	11,270	187	384	—	—	38,897

BARROW.

Belfast,	20,008	370	26,287	—	1,094	—	1	47,659
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BRISTOL.

Belfast,	8	—	—	1	12	—	—	21
Cork,	25,107	25,692	14,836	8	1,382	—	248	67,033
Dublin,	317	83	227	—	351	—	—	1,078
London,	1,256	4,301	4,167	—	11	1	—	9,735
Waterford,	34,217	22,282	14,750	—	854	—	222	72,123
Wexford,	4,621	9,669	12,480	—	87	—	3	26,859
Total,	64,829	60,027	42,643	9	2,647	1	483	160,538

CARDIFF.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cork,	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	9
Total,	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	12

DOUGLAS.

Belfast,	484	217	—	30	68	—	—	809
Dublin,	48	178	—	—	—	—	—	226
Total,	532	395	—	30	68	—	—	1,035

DOVER.

Waterford,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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TABLE 1 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

FALMOUTH.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cats.	Horses.	Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin.	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18

FLEETWOOD.

Galway.	26,185	4,748	3,302	3	1,030	—	10	35,278
Loughsherry.	3,718	4,836	1,380	2	47	—	—	9,983
Total.	30,903	9,584	4,682	5	1,077	—	10	45,262

GLASGOW.

Belfast.	497	28	21	—	1	—	1	548
Belfast.	17,458	2,303	1,704	8	180	—	4	21,557
Colonsay.	4,336	6,184	380	1	0	—	1	10,502
Cull.	4,308	324	202	—	31	—	1	4,866
Drogheda.	5,604	—	501	—	81	—	—	6,186
Dublin.	40,003	1,119	10,613	8	700	—	2	52,435
Glenties.	4,617	308	32	—	6	—	1	5,364
Loughsherry.	24,277	4,807	5,618	2	244	—	24	35,072
Portmah.	317	343	1,348	1	10	—	—	2,019
Rye.	8,662	1,340	11,671	—	55	—	1	20,739
Waterford.	1,748	—	1,668	—	30	—	—	3,446
Wexford.	664	318	38	—	4	—	1	1,025
Total.	104,798	18,473	47,418	18	4,080	—	28	170,735

GREENOCK.

Belfast.	854	—	88	—	24	—	—	966
Colonsay.	21	183	254	—	1	—	—	459
Dublin.	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
Larne.	86	167	22	—	1	—	—	276
Portmah.	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	167
Total.	1,248	467	472	—	26	—	—	1,713

HOLY HEAD.

Dublin.	45,181	10,391	10,000	18	8,000	4	2	73,596
Greenock.	17,045	13,778	8,487	462	3,776	—	0	43,558
Total.	62,226	24,169	18,487	650	11,776	4	2	117,154

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Destination in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

LIVERPOOL.

FROM PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.	Horses.	Sticks or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Bellis,	622	15,548	3,058	—	21	1	1	18,251
Bellis,	14,598	26,024	2,375	77	2,445	—	21	43,436
Cork,	35,150	26,060	11,100	3	119	—	4	72,336
Down,	25,120	75,055	21,255	57	169	—	1	121,557
Dublin,	141,512	594,422	84,882	73	3,760	—	717	1,220,366
Down,	25,117	94,875	26,214	1,008	1,007	—	410	128,621
Down,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Londonderry,	10,073	22,448	2,708	—	25	—	2	35,256
Newry,	4,761	8,806	4,546	9	505	—	43	14,660
Down,	1,728	4,443	1,145	—	—	—	—	7,316
Elgin,	384	17,625	26,471	2	14	—	2	44,498
Warrington,	169	70	—	—	—	—	—	239
Waterford,	14,223	94,817	18,220	1	172	4	24	127,457
Wexford,	334	22,851	2,123	—	52	—	—	23,360
Wexford,	1,947	4,815	2,145	—	11	—	—	8,918
Total,	267,219	864,439	145,180	2,186	5,187	5	782	1,285,811

LONDON.

Dublin,	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Cork,	8	—	—	1	4	—	1	14
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Total,	12	—	—	1	12	—	1	26

MANCHESTER.

Dublin,	1,861	11,888	11,867	2	927	—	4	36,549
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MILFORD.

Cork,	28,226	64,204	18,601	2	1,281	1	262	112,317
Waterford,	17,223	16,643	14,812	—	2,424	—	8	50,100
Total,	45,449	80,847	33,413	2	3,705	1	270	162,417

MORECAMBE.

Dublin,	2,513	2,288	20,404	—	218	—	1	25,424
Londonderry,	17,416	7,568	4,627	2	17	1	22	29,650
Total,	20,000	10,000	25,031	2	235	1	23	55,077

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1895, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain, and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEW HAVEN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Cows.	Horses.	Mules or Asses.	Arms.	Total Animals.
Waterford,	—	42	—	—	21	—	—	63

NEWPORT.

Cork,	185	3,464	—	—	2	—	—	3,651
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PEEL.

Belfast,	212	2,324	—	—	22	—	2	2,560
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast,	1	—	—	—	51	—	—	52
Cork,	3,304	51	241	—	20	—	—	3,616
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford,	278	—	—	—	2	—	—	282
Total,	3,663	51	241	—	75	—	—	4,030

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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RAMSEY.

Dundrum,	27	—	12	—	—	—	—	39
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SILLOTH.

Dublin,	14,879	116	145	—	126	—	—	15,266
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TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	500	2	—	—	55	—	—	562
Cork,	5,282	405	1,368	—	145	—	150	7,250
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Waterford,	54	—	21	—	58	—	2	135
Total,	6,336	407	1,389	—	268	—	152	8,452

STRANRAER.

Larne,	26,702	1,575	6,960	—	608	—	97	35,842
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	6,892	156	—	157	445	—	27	7,577
Dundee,	708	—	—	41	—	—	2	751
Total,	7,600	156	—	198	445	—	29	8,328

TABLE 5.—Return of the Number of Animals exported during each month of the year ended 31st December, 1898, from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man.

NAME OF MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January,	31,269	21,051	60,286	6	2,769	—	6	115,387
February,	31,265	21,240	60,267	6	2,453	—	14	115,245
March,	30,518	21,282	61,046	380	2,550	1	75	115,172
April,	31,500	20,208	60,459	1,060	2,115	1	920	115,353
May,	31,716	18,368	50,087	650	2,968	6	629	104,764
June,	30,237	17,850	51,793	681	2,768	2	639	103,270
July,	30,504	17,616	53,661	665	2,661	1	675	105,173
August,	30,387	180,202	57,724	334	2,568	1	225	368,437
September,	31,772	158,240	61,076	60	2,155	1	53	353,297
October,	25,326	68,888	66,174	64	2,262	—	47	154,657
November,	221,661	60,545	62,576	27	2,300	—	38	344,107
December,	62,723	60,508	64,261	6	2,100	—	6	129,604
Total,	604,108	126,886	608,715	3,699	36,668	12	6,566	1,377,034

TABLE 6.—Wentons of *Antares* Reported from Ireland to the Island War, during each of the years from 1872 to 1934, inclusive.

Year.	Green.				Blue.			Brown.			Total Wentons Reported.	Year.	Green.				Total Wentons Produced.	Year.
	Wentons, both and Green.				Wentons.	Total.	Wentons.	Total.	Wentons.	Total.			Wentons.	Total.				
	For Wentons.	For Wentons Produced.	For Wentons.	Total.														
1870.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1870.	
1871.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1871.	
1872.	1	100	1	100	12	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1872.	
1873.	1	100	1	100	1	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1873.	
1874.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1874.	
1875.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1875.	
1876.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1876.	
1877.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1877.	
1878.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1878.	
1879.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1879.	
1880.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1880.	
1881.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1881.	
1882.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1882.	
1883.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1883.	
1884.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1884.	
1885.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1885.	
1886.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1886.	
1887.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1887.	
1888.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1888.	
1889.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1889.	
1890.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1890.	
1891.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1891.	
1892.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1892.	
1893.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1893.	
1894.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1894.	
1895.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1895.	
1896.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1896.	
1897.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1897.	
1898.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1898.	
1899.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1899.	
1900.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1900.	
1901.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1901.	
1902.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1902.	
1903.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1903.	
1904.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1904.	
1905.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1905.	
1906.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1906.	
1907.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1907.	
1908.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1908.	
1909.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1909.	
1910.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1910.	
1911.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1911.	
1912.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1912.	
1913.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1913.	
1914.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1914.	
1915.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1915.	
1916.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1916.	
1917.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1917.	
1918.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1918.	
1919.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1919.	
1920.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1920.	
1921.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1921.	
1922.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1922.	
1923.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1923.	
1924.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1924.	
1925.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1925.	
1926.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1926.	
1927.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1927.	
1928.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1928.	
1929.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1929.	
1930.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1930.	
1931.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1931.	
1932.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1932.	
1933.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1933.	
1934.	1	100	1	100	10	100	100	1	100	1	10	1	1	1	1	100	1934.	

ANIMALS EXPORTED AND IMPORTED.

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF EXPORTATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast,	42	215	.	55	312	318	4,651	4,969
Dublin,	18	29	.	.	47	.	180	180
Swindon,	5	10	.	1	16	.	.	.
Total,	65	254	.	56	375	318	4,831	5,149

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF EXPORTATION.								
Dublin,	50	415	.	17	482	501	215	716
Fair,	18	105	.	5	128	4	2,018	2,022
Emery,	2	10	.	1	13	.	.	.
Total,	70	530	.	23	623	505	2,173	2,638

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to

PORT OF EXPORTATION.								
Waterford, . . . .	.	455	.	.	455	.	.	.

VII.—STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO

TABLE 10.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Breeding or Reserving purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1875. " " "	842	457	7	1,306	458	1,764	11,486	7,445	18,931
1876. " " "	802	573	73	1,448	371	1,819	14,884	1,764	16,648
1877. " " "	1,291	552	1	1,844	435	2,279	17,217	4,445	21,662
1878. " " "	266	358	1	625	51	676	15,877	4,754	20,631
1879. " " "	1	509	.	510	16	526	15,862	2,559	18,421
1880. " " "	7	75	.	82	3	85	1,232	2,546	3,778
1881. " " "	110	254	.	364	12	376	15,835	4,351	20,186
1882. " " "	1,190	516	1	1,707	514	2,221	15,216	2,716	17,932
1883. " " "	475	855	.	1,330	702	2,032	16,881	4,892	21,773
1884. " " "	138	610	.	748	35	783	15,877	15,893	31,770
1885. " " "	17	110	.	127	24	151	15,871	15,893	31,764
1886. " " "	11	415	.	426	10	436	15,881	15,792	31,673
1887. " " "	.	617	.	617	718	1,335	14,355	15,382	29,737
1888. " " "	2	593	4	599	38	637	1,576	6,133	7,709
1889. " " "	.	101	.	101	6	107	5,122	6,184	7,306
1890. " " "	.	626	1	627	41	668	7,316	1,115	8,431
1891. " " "	4	315	.	319	29	348	8,993	8,385	17,378
1892. " " "	.	380	1	381	37	418	10,116	1,481	11,597
1893. " " "	.	345	.	345	39	384	10,116	11,942	22,058
1894. " " "	.	615	.	615	58	673	15,842	6,445	22,287
1895. " " "	1	554	.	555	57	612	15,832	3,885	19,717

the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Specie.			Gross.	Horned.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
"	"	"	20	"	25	45	91	"	2	4,244	Various.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	384	Dublin.
"	18	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	67	Down.
"	10	12	10	"	21	45	76	"	8	4,305	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Embarkation in the Isle of Man.

Specie.			Gross.	Horned.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
"	"	"	16	"	12	47	75	"	"	2,272	Douglas.
"	"	"	"	"	7	8	15	"	8	5,353	Port.
"	30	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	87	Ramsey.
"	20	22	20	"	22	40	82	"	2	4,891	Total.

the Channel Islands during the year ended 31st December, 1898.

Specie.			Gross.	Horned.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	500	Woolford.

ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

during each of the years from 1875 to 1898, inclusive.

Specie.			Total Gross, Sheep, and Swine.	Gross.	Horned.				Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Total.
Fat.	Skinn.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
148	86	314	50,400	4	28	254	1,742	2,024	7	2	55,415	1875.
159	42	197	16,180	11	14	127	1,209	1,350	18	7	17,218	1876.
12	750	762	54,031	81	13	749	1,233	2,245	17	6	56,113	1877.
2	273	275	21,720	4	17	197	1,259	1,473	2	2	23,373	1878.
6	87	93	52,228	28	22	781	1,407	2,218	12	7	58,035	1879.
"	8	8	4,265	8	30	164	1,156	1,358	8	7	15,118	1880.
2	38	40	57,272	20	12	463	1,465	1,538	7	5	24,327	1881.
55	70	125	25,987	34	42	346	1,212	1,610	7	11	33,245	1882.
9	221	230	25,356	24	27	1,004	1,421	2,452	18	6	31,234	1883.
20	142	162	24,328	62	48	1,269	1,740	3,017	46	6	33,156	1884.
5	101	106	25,124	22	46	602	1,426	2,074	13	4	31,355	1885.
7	104	111	46,420	9	48	1,136	1,754	2,938	6	6	47,448	1886.
9	127	136	24,328	2	24	1,120	2,266	3,412	29	22	31,384	1887.
10	142	152	16,229	41	100	1,236	1,569	2,907	6	22	26,326	1888.
1	20	21	7,323	11	66	1,472	1,173	2,645	7	16	16,226	1889.
10	246	256	24,328	47	141	1,832	1,176	3,149	"	6	14,207	1890.
"	8	8	17,217	20	120	1,239	1,889	3,248	1	2	31,243	1891.
"	"	"	25,286	28	60	1,779	1,201	2,980	6	18	31,218	1892.
"	88	88	25,286	12	164	2,201	1,164	3,569	2	22	31,243	1893.
"	42	42	25,769	18	29	2,171	1,228	3,428	2	22	33,221	1894.
"	159	168	24,327	22	97	2,223	1,275	3,598	6	7	36,993	1895.

TABLE 11.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the

HARBOUR PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Armagh,	26	.	16	42	6,243	18	6,261
Ayr,	12	.	.	12	6,191	319	6,510
Barnard,	4	.	.	4	.	.	.
Belfast,	10	.	4	14	10	2	12
Cardiff,
Falmouth,
Fleetwood,	13	.	3	16	1	.	1
Glasgow,	142	.	5	147	6,738	8,584	15,322
Greenock,	7	149	156
Harland,	11	.	5	16	143	41	184
Liverpool,	20	.	1	21	185	1	186
London,	1	.	.	1	1	.	1
Manchester,
Milford,	135	5	140
Merseyside,	1	.	.	1	10	.	11
Newport,
Plymouth,	1	.	1
South,	1	.	.	1	707	88	795
Southampton,	8	.	1	9	.	.	.
Stranraer,	46	.	.	46	721	13	734
Walsby,
Total,	264	.	27	291	20,250	8,628	28,878

* Besides the above animals 12 horses were

TABLE 12.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during

PORT OF ORIGIN.							
Belfast, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	4	6
Belfast, . . . . .	.	89	.	22	111	27,316	27,427
Colombo, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	408	408
Cork, . . . . .	.	10	.	3	13	18	31
Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	718	658
Dublin, . . . . .	.	140	.	7	147	4,700	4,847
Dundalk, . . . . .	.	5	.	.	5	3	8
Dundrum, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenock, . . . . .	.	8	.	2	10	.	.
Kingstown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larne, . . . . .	.	21	.	.	21	748	769
Limerick, . . . . .	.	8	.	.	8	140	148
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	80	.	3	83	918	1,001
Newry, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	4
Portlaoine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	405	405
Roskilde, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	80	81
Warrenpoint, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . . . . .	.	5	.	.	5	493	498
Westport, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	15	15
Wexford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Total, . . . . .	.	264	.	27	291	20,250	28,878

Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Great Britain.*

Imports.			Duty.	Duties.				Hides or skins.	Anim.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embark.
Ft.	Stons.	Total.		Per Cent.	Wares.	Outlays.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	0	94	187	280	"	"	6,022	Ardross.
"	"	"	"	0	20	47	70	"	"	1,214	Ayr.
"	"	"	"	0	0	84	84	"	"	48	Barnes.
"	1	1	"	0	10	40	50	"	"	295	Belfast.
"	"	"	"	"	10	10	20	"	"	10	Carrick.
"	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	1	Falmouth.
"	"	"	"	17	48	104	169	"	"	144	Fleetwood.
"	17	47	16	0	247	290	537	1	0	12,398	Glasgow.
"	"	"	"	"	0	0	11	"	"	210	Grimmouth.
"	0	0	20	0	909	724	1,633	"	1	1,401	Holyhead.
"	10	10	3	17	443	1,200	1,643	1	0	1,300	Liverpool.
"	"	"	"	"	6	0	7	"	"	0	London.
"	"	"	"	"	10	17	27	"	"	40	Manchester.
"	"	"	"	79	164	214	443	"	"	244	Millport.
"	"	"	"	1	0	22	22	"	"	12	Newcastle.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Newport.
"	"	"	"	"	0	0	34	"	"	48	Plymouth.
"	"	"	"	11	244	140	494	"	"	1,772	South.
"	"	"	"	1	1	0	0	"	"	14	Southampton.
"	"	"	"	0	70	41	111	"	1	600	Stamford.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Whitehaven.
"	120	120	10	47	2,078	1,757	3,835	0	7	14,019	Total.

Imported from Montreal, Canada, in Ballast during the year.

the Year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Disembarkation.

										Ports of Disembarkation.	
"	"	"	"	"	0	"	0	"	"	7	Belfast.
"	4	0	1	48	440	1,440	2,077	"	"	14,471	Belfast.
"	"	"	"	2	1	0	0	"	"	403	Cardiff.
"	64	64	"	4	70	240	370	"	1	403	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	1	0	0	10	"	"	1,431	Cardiff.
"	49	49	44	70	1,300	1,070	2,370	2	0	6,440	Cardiff.
"	"	"	1	"	0	17	39	"	"	0	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cardiff.
"	4	4	1	2	120	110	230	"	"	240	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	0	17	24	41	"	0	1,200	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	Cardiff.
"	"	"	1	"	10	0	10	"	"	1,440	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	10	47	57	"	"	17	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	1	1	0	"	"	403	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	1	7	8	"	"	0	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	39	1	40	"	"	103	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cardiff.
"	24	24	"	14	101	100	201	"	"	1,184	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	Cardiff.
"	"	"	"	"	0	0	2	"	"	0	Cardiff.
"	120	120	44	47	6,370	5,307	11,677	0	7	54,071	Total.

TABLE 13.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain.

NAME OF MONTH.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	GOATS.
January.	7	164	35	1
February.	73	1,522	46	1
March.	47	1,317	1	6
April.	65	1,215	1	1
May.	47	754	22	—
June.	34	84	1	—
July.	35	795	5	—
August.	9	1,733	11	4
September.	15	4,522	5	5
October.	29	3,509	4	4
November.	44	327	1	3
December.	30	327	29	7
Total.	471	34,913	136	34

TABLE 14.—Return of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from the

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Cows, Bulls, and Calves.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1873.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1880.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881.	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1882.	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
1883.	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
1884.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	26
1885.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
1886.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
1889.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
1896.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
1897.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 15.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from the Isle of Man.

POWER OF DESIGNATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
2-1894.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

and the Isle of Man during each month of the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

Month.	Males or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	NAME OF MONTH.
1898	-	-	1,038	January.
1898	-	-	1,200	February.
1898	-	-	1,800	March.
1898	1	1	1,937	April.
1898	1	-	1,180	May.
1898	-	-	629	June.
1898	-	8	618	July.
1898	-	8	8,859	August.
1898	-	-	1,500	September.
1898	-	-	8,818	October.
1898	-	1	1,864	November.
1898	-	-	1,289	December.
1,716	8	2	20,098	TOTAL.

Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1879 to 1898, inclusive.

Swiss.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Years.
Fat Stock.	Store Stock.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	8	-	-	8	1879.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	1880.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	-	-	8	1881.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	40	1882.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	-	-	24	1884.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	100	1885.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	8	-	-	8	1886.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1887.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	11	-	-	18	1888.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	-	-	8	1889.
-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	8	-	-	8	1890.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	14	1891.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	-	20	1892.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	8	1893.
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	-	-	8	1894.
-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	8	-	-	17	1895.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	7	-	-	14	1896.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	-	8	1897.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	8	1898.

during the year ended 31st December, 1898, showing the Ports of Destination.

Swiss.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Females.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Destination.
Fat Stock.	Store Stock.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	Deliver.